

The publishers of The Citizen wish to express their sincere thanks to the publishers of the Berea News for their courtesy in allowing the use of their press for the printing of The Citizen the last two weeks while the press used for The Citizen was broken.

IDEAS.

Who is the happiest man? The one who knows how to appreciate the service of another and to rejoice in the pleasure of another.—Goethe.

Serious times in Jackson County.
[From Eastern Kentucky Correspondence.]

Riley Platcher is the guest of Miss "Sarah Jane" about four nights out of the week and has lost so much sleep he does not know when the sun rises.

Some time ago Jem Allwheat a young man of eighteen went to visit his Uncle Charles Allwheat and while on his way he got into an old boat and pushed it off from the shore when presently the boat began to sink, and as Jem could neither "paddle" or swim, he began to holler, O, man! O, man, when Moses came to his rescue and helped him out. Jem says, he will never get into another boat, unless there is some one with him who can paddle or swim.

FROM THE WIDE WORLD.

The Russian government has completed arrangements to sell a great deal of land to the peasants at very low price and on very easy terms. The price is less than \$2.00 an acre and the payments may be made thru a period of fifty years.

Meetings of constitutional democrats in St. Petersburg and Moscow, which have been prohibited, are again allowed. In such a meeting held in St. Petersburg, Oct. 1, Prof. Milukoff, who was spoken of for premier some time ago was elected president of the meeting.

Cuba is now under the government of the United States again and many people are saying it ought to be annexed to the United States. Very likely it would be better for the island and commercial prosperity of the United States rule, but there are very good reasons why we should restore it to self-government at the earliest opportunity. The nations of Europe do not make war to free other nations—they fight to conquer and annex other territory. Doubtless they would tell you it is always better for them to belong to other countries or even be independent.—And this may often be true, but it doesn't make that kind of annexation right. It may be that I could make much better use of the ten-dollar-bill you have in your pocket than you can, but that doesn't make it right for me to help myself to your money. It will be a very bad thing for the United States and the world if our nation gets the reputation of the habit of laying its hands forcibly on other countries, big or little and "annexing" them.

And Cuba has not had a fair chance to try independence and self-government. She has had a bad start, with a selfish grifter as president, who was practically put into office by the United States, and who used all the dirty political tricks he had learned here, to keep himself there. Let Cuba have another and better show.

King Leopold of Belgium has sold out his rubber interests in the Congo State to the United States Rubber Co. That ought to mean the stopping of the horrors that have been going on there for many years.—But will it? United States business men are just as greedy as old King Leopold. Let us see that both sentiment and law compel them to be at least reasonably kind and just among the despairing rubber-gatherers of the Congo.

IN OUR OWN COUNTRY.

Hearst and Hughes and Bryan are names very common in the newspapers now. Henry Watterson says that Hearst is no democrat and the so-called democratic convention which nominated him was a bogus one. He intimates that if he was in New York at the next election he would vote for Hughes, the republican candidate, for he suspects Hughes of having a conscience and feels that in case his suspicions are correct, Hughes would be a better democrat than Hearst. Col. Watterson also thinks that if Hearst should be elected governor of New York, he would make a strong competitor for Bryan in 1908.

But not all democrats agree with the Kentucky colonel. Some of them regard the opposition to graft, to rottenness in big corporations, and to the strangling of competition by trust as good democratic principle, and Mr. Hearst is a leader in this line of work. Hearst is a selfish leader—he is working for Hearst's fame at least as much as his country's good. But his fame depends on his leading the fight against plutocracy and bad politics. If it shall once be proved that he has betrayed that cause, his hope of leadership and fame is gone. Therefore, say some, citizens who stand for honesty and progress, should vote for him.

But Hughes is also a man who has made a record as an opponent of millionaire robbers and graft. He is the lawyer who started and carried on the insurance investigations which uncovered such a stench in the business methods of certain big New York corporations. That is what makes Watterson hope he has a conscience. But Hughes is part of New York republican machine and it is a question how free he would be to carry out reforms in that state—and certain that he would be much more hampered than Hearst. President Roosevelt evidently approves of Hughes, and will send Secretaries Root and Shaw to take part in the campaign. And that brings us to the

ABOUT THE TARIFF.

The Democratic principle of "tariff for revenue only" would probably be the right one if all business in the world was just as it should be. But it is foolish to refuse to see how things really are. These are a few facts: If the tariff on imports was suddenly removed in a wholesale way, many large industries would stop work, and thousands of men would be thrown out of employment. Then the wages of the rest would fall, the prices of clothing, and of wheat and corn and cotton would fall, banks would fail, and hard times would be here.

Democrats who are real statesmen know this as well as Republicans, and no Democratic Congress would dare to remove the protective tariff in a wholesale way.

The tariff is not entirely right, however, even for present conditions. It protects many things that need no protection and makes immense fortunes for big rascals at the expense of the common people. Democrats and Republicans both know this.

But you and I do not know just how the tariff ought to be fixed, neither does the average politician. The politicians keep talking to us about the tariff to muddle us and keep us from thinking whether they are honest and good men or not.

What is the issue in politics? It is: Shall we elect honest and wise men or bad and incapable men to office? If we had a Congress full of honest and wise men, we could safely leave the tariff business for them to settle. We cannot safely leave any question to a dishonest Congress.

COMMONWEALTH OF KENTUCKY.

For New York insurance companies are doing quite a business in this state. One of the largest of them, the Mutual Life Insurance Company, has had Colonel Hindman, of Louisville, for its representative and manager in this state for many years. There will soon be an election of trustees of the insurance company. The present officers have presented a ticket of the trustees who will keep them in office. They have sent orders to their managers that they must actively work for this ticket or be "fired." To make the story short, Colonel Hindman is one of a number of these managers who have been dismissed. Henry R. Prewitt, Insurance Commissioner of Kentucky says he won't have an insurance company doing business in this state which "uses such methods, and on October 3, J. J. Hill, telegraphed to Charles Peabody, President of the Mutual Life, to come to Frankfort and "explain." Peabody telegraphed on October 3 that he would be delighted and on next Monday is to justify his acts and methods in Frankfort, before Commissioner Prewitt.

J. J. HILL'S SPEECH.—Concluded.

Keep the Boys on the Farm is His Advice.

Failing to understand the needs of the hour or to appreciate the moral to which we point, what fortune must await us? Within twenty years 125,000,000 people, and before the middle of the century over 200,000,000, must find room and food and employment within the United States. Where are they to live? What are they to do? By that time our mineral resources will have been so nearly exhausted that the industries related to them must fall into a minor place. By that time it is apparent that our dream of conquest of world markets will be a bursted bubble. Harold Bolce has demonstrated that the people of the Orient, the hundreds of millions of Japan and China, with their imitative quality, their proved ability to operate modern machinery, and to create it in their own workshops, after once using it, their enormous supply of coal and iron their limitless cheap labor, and their patience, like that of Fate, are prepared to control the markets of the future. They must control, as against the policy which has established domestic conditions in manufacturing business, on lines which make production so expensive an affair that we could not hope to meet the mechanic of Germany on even terms and must retire before the despised Chinaman. It is a mathematical fact that within twenty years under present conditions our wheat crop will not be sufficient for home consumption and seed, without leaving a bushel for export. Will these coming millions go into the factories? But where can we expect to sell shop products in a world of competition, and who will furnish the payrolls? All industry stops when these are not forthcoming. That is the dead wall against which England stands dismayed.

Let us be warned in time. On every side there is menace if national activity be not reorganized on the basis of the old-fashioned common sense. The safety valve for older people has been found in emigration. Their very relief has contributed to our danger. The United States cannot follow their example. It is against the genius of our people, and, besides, the circle of the northern hemisphere is closed. A home the problem must be worked out and its terms have been clearly stated.

The conclusion reached points out and emphasizes a national duty so imminent and so imperative that it should take precedence of all else. It is the foe that has overthrown civilizations as proud, as prosperous and far more strongly fortified than our own. Nothing can stop the onward march of nature's laws, or close the iron jaws of her necessities when they open to crush their victims. Either we shall understand our position and make such provision as her benignity affords to meet it, or we shall meet

conditions of overcrowding and artificial standards and food and employment inadequate to the national needs and so be in danger of destroying the stately temple once reared with the highest hopes that ever animated humanity. Which is it to be?

If we are to walk safely in the way of wisdom there is much to be done. It is time to begin. There must be, first, a return to conservative and economic methods, a readjustment of national ideas such as to place agriculture and its claims to the best intelligence and the highest skill that the country affords in the very forefront. There must be a national revolt against the worship of manufacture and trade as the only forms of progressive activity, and the false notion that wealth built upon these at the sacrifice of the fundamental form of wealth production can endure. A clear recognition on the part of the whole people, from the highest to the lowest, that the tillage of the soil is the natural and most desirable occupation for man, to which every other is subsidiary and to which all else in the end must yield, is the first requisite. Then there will be a check administered to the city movement that lowered the percentage of agricultural labor to the whole body of persons engaged in gainful occupations in the United States from 44.3 in 1880 to 37.7 in 1890 and 35.7 in 1900. With public interest firmly fixed upon the future of the country, in mere self-preservation we must give serious attention to the practical occupation of restoring agriculture to its due place in the nation.

[THE END.]

SEEN IN THE MOUNTAINS.

President Frost in Lee and Breathitt.

President and Mrs. Frost were at St. Helens, Lee county, Oct. 4, and greeted by an immense audience. The Odd Fellows adjourned their meeting on that night to attend. The President spoke upon the future of the mountain region, its need of good schools and good roads, and gave the young people an outline of the Ladder of Success.

St. Helens is a beautiful county town, free from saloons, and has a good two-story school house, a good church house open for the use of all Christian people, and maintains a union Sunday School, and occasional singing schools. The School is in charge of Tyree, assisted by W. O. Bradley, a Berea student who belongs to "the regiment" and comes back next winter term, bringing some of his advanced pupils.

G. L. Griffin, whose children were in Berea some years ago, lives near St. Helens, and hopes they can return to school. Hettie Griffin is now working in Ohio, where her brother Edgar has been employed also.

Mr. Charles D. Tyler, who is at the head of the Sunday School work of Lee county, lives at St. Helens, and his influence will be a blessing to hundreds of children.

On Oct. 5, the President and his party passed through Tallega and Athol to Jetts Creek in Breathitt Co., where they were greeted by many Berea students, staying at the home of Squire Isaac Terry, and speaking in the School House evening and night. W. K. Terry the Postmaster, is a Berea student, and will be back next winter.

On Sunday the 7th President Frost preached at Jackson, in the morning at the Disciple church, and at night at a union service in the Presbyterian church. Monday he addressed a great audience in the Court House.

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To Tell the Truth

It does cost a good deal more than one dollar a year to print the Citizen and send it to a subscriber. The lady who wrote us a few days ago "The Citizen is a paper which I consider of unusual value for the price charged" made a good estimate. If much of the work of preparing the paper for its readers were not given without cost, it would be losing money all the time. One subscriber wrote a few days ago: I have been a constant reader of The Citizen since July 4, 1900. I enjoy it fine, especially the brief manner in which it gives the gist of the news of the "Commonwealth of Kentucky," "In Our Own Country" and "From the Wide World." The subscription list of the Citizen has been increasing rapidly in the last few months. Its news items cover a larger portion of the state than ever before. Some people who have not paid up their subscriptions to within a year, have received a notice that the paper will be stopped if payment is not made immediately. We do everything we can, however, to persuade you to continue your paper, and believe if you consider the matter carefully you will find you can do without any other of your papers better than The Citizen.

From a New Little Subscriber.

London, Ky., Oct. 1, 1906.
The Citizen, Berea, Ky.—I am glad that I can have the privilege of reading The Citizen this year. And to know what Berea College is doing, I am going to school every day here in London. We have a good graded school which is free for ten months; and I have a good teacher, Miss Nora Scovell. We have about thirty-two in my class. There are five or six girls in my class that are better scholars than I am, but they are a heap older. I am thirteen years old. I went to Berea last winter, three months and boarded at Ladies' Hall and was the smallest girl there. I am in the fifth grade. I am trying my best to come up with the best ones of my class. Flora, my sister, is in Berea College now and I would like to be. Papa said I could come back this winter. I wish I could see all my classmates that I had when I was at Berea. I hope they will see this letter and will answer it thru the Citizen. I hope that you received my note that I sent in for one year's subscription to The Citizen.

With best wishes to The Citizen and Berea College, I remain
Her obedient student,
SARAH V. CARMACK.

Premiums for New Subscriptions.

For every dollar paid for a year's subscription to The Citizen for one who has not previously been a subscriber, any one of the following premiums will be given. If the subscriber lives outside of Berea, the premium will be mailed to him when money is paid or as soon thereafter as possible.
1. The Trapper Pocket Knife This is a very popular seventy-five cent knife with two strong blades of razor steel. It wins the heart of every man who sees it, and several have wanted to buy one from us. We cannot sell it for less than seventy-five cents, but will give the knife and The Citizen for one year, to new subscribers for \$1.00.

2. Good sawing scissors, six inches long, costing the same as the knives. A splendid offer for any woman who needs a good pair of scissors or small shears.

3. Choice of all Renewal Premiums offered. Should some new subscribers not care for knives or scissors, they can have their choice of all the fine books and beautiful pictures offered for renewals of subscriptions to The Citizen.

"Drink Wainscott's Pop."

Parties desiring to rent sewing machines for a month or more can get some at R. H. Chrisman's Furniture store.

The Secret of Success



The secret of success is not so much in KNOWING HOW to make money, as in the ability to HANG ON TO IT after you have it. Financial success is simply a matter of sticking to your saving plan—making your character stronger than any temptation to spend. It is our business to help you save your money.

We guarantee you:

Perfect safety;

4 per cent. compound interest;

Your money whenever you need it.

One dollar will open your account.

Come in and let us start you on the road to success.



Berea Banking Co.

Assets over \$140,000.00.

Capital \$25,000.00.

J. J. MOORE, Pres.

W. H. PORTER, Cashier

SILK AND WOOLEN DRESS GOODS

Furs, Skirts and Cloaks

My stock is double the largest and by far the nicest I have ever had.

Prices on Clothing are red hot.

A. P. SETTLE, Jr.

Phone 40.

The Genuine Rogers Bros. "1847"



Spoons, Forks, Knives, etc., have all the qualities in design, workmanship and finish of the best sterling silver, at one-fourth to one-eighth the cost.

Much of the sterling now on the market is entirely too thin and light for practical use, and is far inferior in every way to "Silver Plate that Wears."

Ask your dealer for "1847 Rogers Bros." Avoid substitutes. Our full trademark is "1847 Rogers Bros." look for it. Sold by leading dealers everywhere. Before buying write for our little book No. 6.

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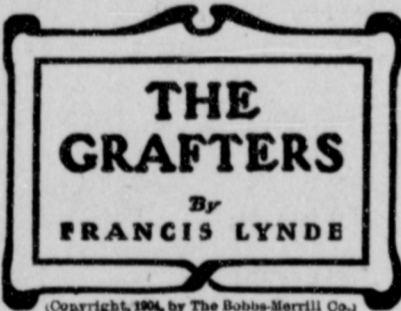
I know an infant industry
Whose orders never cease.
The manufactured products sell
At just a cent apiece.

Within a building three feet high
The business has its home;
The gates are made of ivory,
And golden is the dome.

The factory runs all day long.
A most inspiring sight;
The heavy shipments mainly leave
By six o'clock at night.

It's been established just four years.
Of strikes is not afraid.
Small competition does it meet,
And loyal is its trade.

The owner, drummer, worker, all
Are found in one small miss
When Mabel perches on my knee
And tries to sell a kiss.
—McLamburgh Wilson, in N. Y. Sun.



CHAPTER XIV.—CONTINUED.

He did it; and in further obedience opened the thin quarto at the map of the United States. There were heavy black lines, inked in with a pen, tracing out the various ramifications of a great railway system. The nucleus of the system lay in the middle west, but there was a growing network of the black lines reaching out toward the Pacific. And connecting the trans-Mississippi network with the western was a broad red line paralleling the Trans-Western railway.

She smiled at his sudden start of comprehension.

"Do you begin to suspect things?" she asked.

He nodded his head.

"You ought to be a man. If you were, I should never give you a moment's peace until you consented to take a partnership with me. It's as plain as day, now."

"Is it? Then I wish you would make it appear so to me. I am not half as subtle as you give me credit for being."

"Yet you worked this out."

"That was easy enough; after I had seen Mrs. Brentwood's letter, and yours from Mr. Hunnicott. The Plantagould people want your railroad, and the receivership is a part of a plan for acquiring it. But why is Maj. Guilford spending so much money for improvements?"

"His reasons are not far to seek now that you have shown me where to look. His instructions are to run the stock down so that the Plantagould can buy it in. Cut rates and big expenditures will do that—have done it. On the other hand, it is doubtless a condition of the deal that the road shall be turned over whole as to its property values—there is to be no wrecking in the general acceptance of the word. The Plantagould doesn't want a picked skeleton."

Miss Portia's eyes narrowed.

"It's a skillful bit of engineering, isn't it?" she said. "You'd admire it as artistic work yourself if your point of view were not so hopelessly personal."

"You don't know half the artistic skill of it yet," he went on. "Besides all these different ends that are being conserved, the gang is taking care of its surplus hedges on the pay-rolls of the company. More than that, it is making immense political capital for itself. Everybody knows what the policy of the road was under the old regime: 'All the tariff the traffic will stand.' But now a Bucks man has hold of it, and liberality is the word. Every man in Trans-Western territory is swearing by Bucks and Guilford. Ah, my dear friend, his excellency the governor is a truly great man!"

She nodded.

"I've been trying to impress you with that fact all along. The mistake you made was in not joining his party early in the campaign, David."

But Kent was following out his own line of thought and putting it in words as it came.

"Think of the brain-work it took to bring all those things into line. There was no hitch, no slip, and nothing was overlooked. They picked their time, and it was a moment when we were absolutely helpless. I had filed our charter, but our local organization was still incomplete. They had their judge and the needful case in his court, pending and ready for use at the precise moment. They had Hawk on the ground, armed and equipped; and they knew that unless a miracle intervened they would have nobody but an unprepared local attorney to obstruct them."

"Is that all?" she asked.

"No. The finest bit of sculpture is on the capstone of the pyramid. Since we have had no hearing on the merits, Guilford is only a temporary receiver, subject to discharge if the allegations in Hawk's amended petition are not sustained. After the major has sufficiently smashed the stock, Judge MacFarlane will come back, the hearing on the merits will be given, and the road will revert to the stockholders. But by that time enough of the stock will have changed hands on the 'wreck' price to put the Plantagould people safely in the saddle, and the freezeout will be a fact accomplished."

When he turned out of his steeper in the early morning at Agua Caliente

Miss Van Brock drew a long breath that was more than half a sigh.

"You spoke the simple truth, David, when you said that his excellency is a great man. It seems utterly hopeless now that we have cleared up all the little mysteries."

Kent rose to take his leave.

"No; that is where they all go out and I stay in," he said cheerfully.

"The shrewder he is, the more credit there will be in making him let go. And you mark my words: I am going to make him let go. Good night."

CHAPTER XV.
THE JUNKETERS.

When Receiver Guilford took possession of the properties, appurtenances and appendages of the sequestered Trans-Western railway, one of the luxuries to which he felt he was entitled was a private car. "Naught-seven," a commodious hotel on wheels originally used as the directors' car of the Western Pacific, and later taken over by Loring to be put in commission as the general manager's special.

In the hands of a friendly receiver this car became a boon to the capitol contingent; its observation platform served as a shifting rostrum from which a deep-chested executive or a mellifluous Hawk often addressed admiring crowds at way stations, and its dining saloon was the moving scene of many little relaxative feasts, at which Veuve Cliquot flowed freely, priceless cigars were burned, and the members of the organization unbent, each after his kind.

But to the men of the throttle and oil can, car Naught-seven, in the gift of a hospital receiver, shortly became a nightmare. Like most private cars, it was heavier than the heaviest Pull-



"DO YOU BEGIN TO SUSPECT THINGS?" SHE ASKED.

man; and the engineer who was constrained to haul it like a dragging anchor at the tail end of a fast train was prone to say words not to be found in any vocabulary known to respectable philologists.

It was in the evening of a wind-blown day, a week after Kent's visit to Gaston, that Engineer "Red" Callahan, oiling around for the all-night run with the Flyer on the western division, heard above the din and clamor of Union station noises the sullen thump betokening the addition of another car to his train.

"Now f'what the devil will that be?" he rasped, pausing, torch in hand, to apostrophize his fireman.

The answer came up out of the shadows to the rear on the lips of M'Tosh, the trainmaster.

"You have the Naught-seven to-night, Callahan, and a pretty severe head wind. Can you make your time?"

"Haven't thim bloody fools in the up-town office anything better to do than to tie that sixty-ton ball-and-chain to my leg such a night as this?" This is not what Callahan said; it is merely a printable paraphrase of his rejoinder.

M'Tosh shook his head. He was a hold-over from the Loring administration, not because his place was not worth taking, but because as yet no political heeler had turned up with the requisite technical ability to hold it.

"I don't blame you for cursing it out," he said; and the saying of it was a mark of the relaxed discipline which was creeping into all branches of the service. "Mr. Loring's car is anybody's private wagon these days. Can you make your time with her?"

"Not on yer life," Callahan growled. "Is it the owd potgutterd thafe iv a rayceiver that's in her?"

"Yes; with Gov. Bucks and a party of his friends. I take it you ought to feel honored."

"Do I?" snapped Callahan. "If I don't make thim junketers think they're in the scuff iv a cyclone whin I get thim on the crooks beyant Dolores ye can gimme time, Mister M'Tosh. Where do I get shut iv thim?"

"At Agua Caliente. They are going to the hotel at Breezeland, I suppose. There is your signal to pull out."

Breezeland Inn, the hotel at Agua Caliente, is a year-round resort for asthmatics and other health seekers, with a sanatorium annex which utilizes the waters of the warm springs for therapeutic purposes. But during the hot months the capital and the plains cities to the eastward send their quota of summer idlers and the house fills to its capacity.

It was for this reason that Mr. Brookes Ormsby, looking for a comfortable resort to which he might take Mrs. Brentwood and her daughters for an outing, hit upon the expedient of going first in person to Breezeland, partly to make sure of accommodations and partly to check up the attractions of the place against picturesque descriptions in the advertisements.

When he turned out of his steeper in the early morning at Agua Caliente

station, car Naught-seven had been thrown in on a siding a little farther up the line, and Ormsby recognized the burly person of the governor and the florid face and pursy figure of the receiver, in the group of men crossing from the private car to the waiting inn tally-ho. Being a seasoned traveler, the clubman lost no time in finding the station agent.

"Isn't there some way you can get me up to the hotel before that crowd reaches?" he asked, adding: "I'll make it worth your while."

The reply effaced the necessity for haste.

"The inn auto will be down in a few minutes, and you can go up in that. Naught-seven brought Gov. Bucks and the receiver and their party, and they're going down to Meglip, the mining camp on the other side of the state line. They've chartered the tally-ho for the day."

Ormsby waited, and a little later was whisked away to the hotel in the tonneau of the guests' automobile. Afterward came a day which was rather hard to get through. Breakfast, a leisurely weighing and measuring of the climatic, picturesque and health-mending conditions, and the writing of a letter or two helped him wear out the forenoon; but after luncheon the time dragged dispiteously, and he was glad enough when the auto-car came to take him to the station for the evening train.

As it happened, there were no other passengers for the eastbound Flyer; and finding he still had some minutes to wait, Ormsby lounged into the telegraph office. Here the bonds of ennui were loosened by the gradual development of a little mystery. First the telephone bell rang smartly, and when the telegraph operator took down the ear-piece and said "Well?" in the imperious tone common to his kind, he evidently received a communication that shocked him.

Ormsby overheard but a meager half of the wire conversation; and the excitement, whatever its nature, was at the other end of the line. None the less, the station agent's broken ejaculations were provocative of keen interest in a man who had been boring himself desperately for the better part of a day.

"Caught him doing it, you say?"

"Great Scott! Oh, I don't believe that, you know."

"Yes—uh-huh—I hear. . . . But who did the shooting?" Whether the information came or not, Ormsby did not know, for at this juncture the telegraph instruments on the table set up a furious chattering, and the railway man dropped the receiver and sprang to his key.

In an instant the telegraph operator dashed out of his bay-windowed retreat and ran up the track to the private car. In a few minutes he was back again, holding an excited conference with the chauffeur of the inn automobile, who was waiting to see if the Flyer should bring him any fares for the hotel.

Ormsby saw the chauffeur turn his car in the length of it and send it spinning down the road and across the line into the adjoining state; heard the mellow whistle of the incoming train, and saw the station man nervously setting his stop signal; all with no more than a mild desire to know the reason for so much excitement and haste—a desire which was content to wait on the explanation of events.

The explanation, such as it was, did not linger. The heavy train thundered in from the west; stopped barely long enough to allow the single passenger to swing up the steps of the Pullman; and went on again to stop a second time with a jerk when it had passed the sidetrack switch.

Ormsby put his head out of the window and saw that the private car was to be taken on; remarked also that the thing was done with the utmost celerity. Once out on the main line with car Naught-seven coupled in, the train was backed swiftly down to the station and the small mystery of hurrying was sufficiently solved. The governor and his party were returning, and they did not wish to miss connections.

On this particular evening, David Kent's wrath-fire was far from needing an additional stoking. Once more Miss Van Brock had given proof of her prophetic gift, and Kent had been moodily filling in the details of the picture drawn by her woman's intuition. He had gone late to the house in Alameda square, knowing that Portia had dinner guests. And it was imperative that he should have her to himself.

"You needn't tell me anything but the manner of its doing," she was saying. "I knew they would find a way to stop you—or make one. And you needn't be spiteful at me," she added, when Kent gripped the arms of his chair.

"I don't mind your saying 'I told you so,'" he fumed. "It's the fact that I didn't have sense enough to see what an easy game I was dealing them. It didn't take Meigs five minutes to shut me off."

"Tell me about it," she said; and he did it crisply.

"The quo warranto inquiry is instituted in the name of the state; or rather the proceedings are brought by some person with the approval of the governor or the attorney general, one or both. I took to-day for obtaining this approval because I knew Bucks was out of town and I thought I could bully Meigs."

"And you couldn't?" she said.

"Not in a thousand years. At first he said he would take the matter under advisement; I knew that meant a consultation with Bucks. Then I put the whip on; told him a few of the things I know, and let him imagine a lot more; but it was no good. He was as smooth as oil, admitting nothing, denying nothing. And what grinds me worst is that I let him put me in fault; gave him a chance to show conclusively how absurd it was for me to expect

him to take up a question of such magnitude on the spur of the moment."

"Of course," she said sympathetically. "I knew they would find a way. What are you doing?"

Kent laughed in spite of his sore amour-propre.

"At this present moment I am doing precisely what you said I should: unloading my woes upon you."

"Oh, but I didn't say that. I said you would come to me for help. Have you?"

"I'd say yes, if I didn't know so well just what I am up against."

Miss Van Brock laughed unfeelingly.

"Is it a man's weakness to fight better in the dark?"

"It is a man's common sense to know when he is knocked out," he retorted.

She held him with her eyes while she said:

"Tell me what you want to accomplish, David; at the end of the ends, I mean. Is it only that you wish to save Miss Brentwood's little marriage portion?"

He told the simple truth, as who could help, with Portia's eyes demanding it.

"It was that at first; I'll admit. But latterly—"

"Latterly you have begun to think larger things?" She looked away from him, and her next word seemed to be part of an unspoken thought. "I have been wondering if you are great enough, David."

He shook his head despondently.

"Haven't I just been showing you that I am not?"

"You have been showing me that you cannot always out-plan the other person. That is a lack, but it is not fatal. Are you great enough to run fast and far when it is a straight-away race depending only upon mere man-strength and indomitable determination?"

"Try me," he said, impulsively.

"Would you like to have your quo warranto blind alley turned into a thoroughfare?"

"I believe you can do it if you try," he admitted, brightening a little.

"Maybe I can; or rather I can put you in the way of doing it. You say Mr. Meigs is obstinate, and the governor is likely to prove still more obstinate. Have you thought of any way of softening them?"

"You know I haven't. It's a stark impossibility from my point of view."

"Nothing is impossible; it is always a question of ways and means." Then, suddenly: "Have you been paying any attention to the development of the Belmont oil field?"

[To Be Continued.]

SELTZER FOR THE CUCKOO.

Bird of the Clock Had Hiccoughs
When He Finished His Belated Story.

The aggressive man finished his story and regarded us with such a superior air, says Short Stories, that we trotted out the little anecdote about the cuckoo clock.

"Yes, sir," we concluded, "just as he shouted upstairs that it was 12 o'clock the cuckoo clock cuckooed three times and the man didn't have to do a thing but stand there on the stairs and cuckoo nine more to make 12."

We laughed uproariously and congratulated ourselves that the traveler was effectually squelched.

"Well, go on," said he with some impatience.

"On where?" we asked.

"On with the story."

"Why, man," we expostulated, "that is the story. Don't you see? Just as he shouted upstairs—"

"Oh, rats!" said the man. "Next morning when the man was going to work his wife said: 'Tom, don't forget to bring home some seltzer water.' 'What for?' asked Thomas. 'Why, for your cuckoo,' said his wife. 'I noticed that he had the hiccoughs last night when he struck 12.'"

Eloquence in the Saddle.

Visitors to a quaint little church in England observe a curious relic in the shape of a high stool with a leather top like a saddle. The parish clerk shows not a little pride in this relic and tells its story with relish. During the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries the country parsons were accustomed to spend much of their time hunting with their country squires. Oftentimes the fox got more attention than the sermon on the following Sunday. Such was the case with the parson who left the saddle stool behind him as a relic of the days of fox hunting parsons. He was a good deal more at home in the saddle than in the pulpit, so in order to introduce some of the life and spirit into his discourses which he felt while in the hunting field, the reverend gentleman had this saddle stool made. It was placed in the pulpit before the parson mounted the steps. Once astride this hobby the parson was able to reach a much higher degree of enthusiasm and eloquence than he could have unmounted.

A Slight Mistake.

Sir Montagu E. Grant Duff tells the following in his diary: "Suar" means in Hindustani a pig and is a term, especially when applied to Mohammedans, of the most furious abuse. 'Sowar' is a trooper. 'Billie' means a medal, while 'billi' means a cat. At the time when Queen Victoria was proclaimed empress of India the colonel of a regiment in an evil hour insisted on addressing it in a Hindustani speech, in commemoration of the great event and this is what he said: 'Pigs, the queen-empress has sent to me a number of cats, which I shall now distribute among you. She requests that you will hang them round your necks and continue to wear them in that manner.'—Chicago Daily News.

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If I could show you the difference between the shoes made in my factory and those of other makes, you would understand why W. L. Douglas \$3.50 shoes cost more to make, why they hold their shape, fit better, wear longer, and are of greater intrinsic value than any other \$3.50 shoe on the market to-day.

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GATHERED FROM A VARIETY OF SOURCES

TAKE NOTICE.

Members of the Conversation club are notified that the club will hold its first meeting of this season at the home of Rev. A. E. Thomson on Friday evening of this week. Topic: The Awakening of China. Professor Lewis will present current events.

There will be a Box Supper at the Congregational Church Wednesday night. The proceeds will be used for heating the building.

As the coming Saturday is Mountain Day, the Union Church Sunday school picnic will be postponed until Saturday week.

Rev. A. E. Thomson will preach in the Union Church House on next Sunday morning. The time of Sunday school has been changed to 9:45 a. m. and that of the preaching service to 11:00 a. m.

Born, to Rev. and Mrs. Kitchen, a fine girl.

Aunt Jane Witt is reported to be very ill this week.

Mrs. Mary Hayes has been quite ill the past week.

Arthur Stowe, of the firm of Ogg & Stowe, has typhoid fever.

Miss Lucy Hayes, of Big Hill, was in town Saturday on business.

Last Saturday W. R. Gabbard was elected trustee of our school district.

Alice and Nettie Treadway of Paint Lick visited Miss Lou Duncan last Sunday.

Red Bingham, who has been here some time, left on the morning train for Crowder, I. T.

Miss Mollie Farmer, of McKee, Ky., spent a few days the first of the week with Nina King, then went on to Richmond for an extended visit with her uncle, Dr. Green Sandlin.

The W. L. Todd farm was sold last Saturday to the Richmond Cooperative Company for \$1425.

Mary Adams, who is staying at Richmond now, and her cousin Emma Adams was with home folks last Sunday.

Mrs. L. C. Gabbard was called to Hamilton Saturday night by the illness of her daughter, Mrs. Richard Moore.

My Hair is Extra Long

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My hair used to be very short. But after using Ayer's Hair Vigor a short time it began to grow, and now it is fourteen inches long. This seems a splendid result to me after being almost without any hair. — Mrs. J. H. FIFE, Colorado Springs, Colo.

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PILLS,
CHERRY PECTORAL.

For Sale

I have for sale 60 acres of land, lying near the pike and on the Gard county line, 2 1/2 or 3 miles west from Berea, adjoining the land of Frank Taylor. I also have one sowing mill and evaporator at my place I wish to sell. Call on or address me at Kirksville, Ky.

JAMES R. HENRY.

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Take LAXATIVE BROMO Quinine Tablets
Druggists refund money if it fails to cure. R. W. GROVES signature is on each box. 25c.

J. W. Stephens new coal bin is open and filled with all grades of coal. Prices reasonable.

College Items

HERE AND THERE

Dr. Hubbell stopped over on his way to the Development convention at Winchester and led united chapel on Wednesday. He was given a very warm welcome by students and teachers.

Prof. Dodge and Sec'y Gamble went to represent Berea at the State Development convention at Winchester.

Prof. Raine and Engineer Dick go to the Christian Endeavor convention in Harlan county the last of this week.

Mr. Vandermotten, former State secretary of Christian Endeavor, gave a very interesting talk to the young people at the parish house Monday during vesper hour.

Miss Marie C. Babcock of Silver City, New Mexico, comes to us this week to be in school.

Mrs. Murphy, who gave the lecture Saturday night, spoke and sang at United chapel Monday morning, and entertained some of the primary classes in the afternoon.

Julia Johnson of Berea, Goodlow Spurlock of Lombard, Ky., Curtis Asher of Spring Creek, Ky., Henry Lewis of Baxter, Harlan county, Ky., and Thomas McCormack of Winchester, Ky., enter school this week.

The first football game of the season was played with Williamsburg Institute boys. Neither team scored.

Misses Wolf, Eyler, Byron, and Phillips were delightfully entertained at dinner on Tuesday of this week at Mr. and Mrs. Cartmell's.

Prof. Raine preached at Sunday night chapel. His sermon was on "God's Use of Little Things."

Instead of the usual sermon by Dr. Thomson at the Union church Sunday morning, five of the young men who were out under the American S. S. Union during the summer organizing Sunday schools in the mountains of Kentucky, gave eight-minute talks on their work, which proved of the highest interest to every one present.

Prof. Charlton of Chicago arrived early last week and took up Prof. Rumold's classes.

Do you get your Citizen every week? If not, you will do a kindness to yourself and the paper by writing to The Citizen, Berea, Ky. and saying what numbers you have not received. Sometimes the paper will be a day or two late. We cannot help that. But we are careful to send it to every subscriber whose address we have every week. If you fail to get it we want to know it and find out why.

The Guest of Honor at the Marquette Club Banquet.

Chicago, Oct. 10.—Speaker Joseph G. Cannon was the guest of honor at the Chicago day banquet given by the Marquette club at the Auditorium. He responded to the sentiment "Illinois."

The speaker was toasted as the leading citizen of Illinois, and every reference to his possible candidacy for the presidency was applauded. Other speakers were Congressman H. S. Boutwell, of Illinois, who responded to the toast "Chicago;" Dr. Frank Bristol, of Washington, who spoke on "A Nation Favored of God;" Frank G. Goudy, of Denver, whose subject was "The New West," and Congressman James H. Watson, of Indiana, who discussed "1908."

Prince is Slain.

St. Petersburg, Oct. 10.—A dispatch from Tiflis says that Prince Jason Pavlenoff has been assassinated in a village of the Gorki district. The murderer escaped. Prince Gregory Pavlenoff, an uncle of Prince Jason, was assassinated last June.

Lai Wins His Fight.

Clarksburg, W. Va., Oct. 10.—After fighting in United States court for two years Chan Lai, a Chinaman, was declared an American citizen by Judge A. G. Dayton in the federal court here. Immigration agents made every effort to have Lai deported.

Was the Sultan Shot?

Paris, Oct. 10.—A dispatch from Constantinople declares that the real secret of the recent illness of the sultan of Turkey was that he was shot in the abdomen by a Kurdish woman, who was jealous of his latest favorite, a beautiful Circassian girl.

Insurgents Disbanded.

Havana, Oct. 10.—The disarmament commissioners in Santiago report that all the insurgents in that province have been disbanded, with the exception of one band, which is in an inaccessible region near Bayamo.

WINS FIRST IN POST SERIES

CHICAGO AMERICANS DEFEAT NATIONAL TEAM.

White Sox Take the First Game in Struggle for World's Championship.

Chicago, Oct. 10.—When the White Sox, premiers of the American league, and the Cubs, sensational winners of the National league pennant, appeared on the West Side grounds Tuesday afternoon to start the great world's championship series, they were cheered by the biggest overcoat brigade that ever turned out to a diamond contest.

The line-up of the two teams was as follows: Nationals—Hofman, c. f.; Sheppard, l. f.; Schulte, r. f.; Chance, l. b.; Steinfeldt, 3 b.; Tinker, s. s.; Evers, 2 b.; Kling, c.; Brown, p.

White Sox—Hahn, r. f.; Jones, c. f.; Isbell, 2 b.; Rohe, s. s.; Donohue, l. b.; Dougherty, l. f.; Sullivan, c.; Tannehill, 3 b.; Altrock, p.

Umpires—Johnstone and O'Loughlin.

The White Sox bagged the game by a score of 2 to 1.

NEWS IN A NUTSHELL.

The synod of the German Reformed church of the northwestern section of the country selected Louisville, Ky., as the next place of meeting.

The agitation for increased wages, with the alternative of a strike, has assumed serious dimensions in the Rhenish Westphalian coal district.

"Dan" Murphy, of New London, Conn., will again coach the Stanford crew next spring. Wisconsin and Harvard made him flattering offers, which he declined.

China has protested to the international bureau of telegraphic administrations at Berne, Switzerland, against Japan's continued control of the telegraph lines in Manchuria.

The machinists employed on the Southern railway system, who, according to the road, number about 800, went on a strike for an increase in wages of 2 1/2 cents an hour.

The Democrats of the Thirtieth New York congressional district nominated William H. Jackson, a son of the late Justice Howell E. Jackson of the United States supreme court.

Two masked men armed with pistols entered the Huntsville, Mo., railway station and, after locking the operator and other employees in a freight car, blew open the safe, secured \$200 and escaped.

Edward Chambers, 45 years old, was arrested at Guthrie Center, Ia., on a charge of having murdered Ed Neal, on a farm near Bagley. Neal was found dead in a cornfield with a bullet in his head.

Richardson, Mason and Harley, the three American insurance swindlers upon whom sentence of death was pronounced, have filed application for a stay of sentence until executive clemency can be asked from President Diaz.

His home destroyed by flames and the dead bodies of his aged father and two small children was the sight which met the eyes of Charles Zende, a farmer on McIntyre creek, near Steubenville, O., when he returned from a short trip.

Postpone Hearing.

Washington, Oct. 10.—Because of the constitutional questions involved the supreme court of the United States Tuesday postponed the hearing of the irrigation case of Kansas vs. Colorado, relating to the disposition of the waters of the Arkansas river until a full bench is secured by the appointment of a successor to Justice Brown.

THE MARKETS.

Grain, Provisions, Etc.

Chicago, Oct. 9.
FLOUR—Steady. Spring wheat, special brands, \$4.70; Minnesota, hard patent, lute, \$4.00; 40; straight, export bags, \$3.15 24; 00; clear, export bags, \$3.00 23.25.
WHEAT—Stronger. December, 74 1/2 @ 75; May, 78 1/2 @ 79 1/2.
CORN—Active. December, 42 1/2 @ 43 1/2; May, 43 1/2 @ 44 1/2.
OATS—Easy. December, 34 1/2 @ 35 1/2; May, 35 1/2 @ 36 1/2.

Cincinnati, Oct. 9.

CATTLE—Extra ... \$5 10 @ 5 30
CALVES—Extra ... 7 75 @ 8 00
HOGS—Choice ... 6 70 @ 6 80
SHEEP—Extra ... 4 60 @ 4 65
LAMBS—Extra ... 7 00 @ 7 00
FLOUR—Spring pat. 4 35 @ 4 60
WHEAT—No. 2 red. 76 @ 76 1/2
CORN—No. 2 mixed. 42 @ 42
OATS—No. 2 mixed. 36 1/2 @ 36 1/2
RYE—No. 2 choice. 67 1/2 @ 68 1/2
HAY—Ch. timothy. 16 50 @ 16
BUTTER—Dairy ... 16 50 @ 16
APPLES—New (bb). 2 50 @ 3 00
POTATOES—New ... 2 00 @ 2 25
TOBACCO—New ... 6 10 @ 23 75

CHICAGO.

WHEAT—No. 2 red. 72 @ 72 1/2
CORN—No. 2 mixed. 45 @ 45 1/2
OATS—No. 2 mixed. 33 @ 33 1/2
PORK—Prime mess. 16 50 @ 16 50
LARD—Steam ... 9 00 @ 9 00

NEW YORK.

FLOUR—Win. pat. 4 35 @ 4 40
WHEAT—No. 2 red. 79 @ 79 1/2
CORN—No. 2 mixed. 44 @ 44 1/2
OATS—No. 2 mixed. 35 1/2 @ 35 1/2
PORK—Prime mess. 18 25 @ 18 75
LARD—Steam ... 9 25 @ 9 35

BALTIMORE.

WHEAT—No. 2 red. 78 1/2 @ 79
CORN—No. 2 mixed. 53 1/2 @ 53 1/2
OATS—No. 2 mixed. 37 @ 37 1/2

LOUISVILLE.

WHEAT—No. 2 red. 73 @ 73
CORN—No. 2 mixed. 50 1/2 @ 50 1/2
OATS—No. 2 mixed. 36 @ 36
PORK—Prime mess. 16 50 @ 16 50
LARD—Steam ... 8 50 @ 8 50

INDIANAPOLIS.

CATTLE—Prime ... 5 15 @ 5 35
HOGS—Choice ... 6 40 @ 6 60
SHEEP—Extra ... 4 60 @ 4 65

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subscriptions for us. Any one sending us four
new subscriptions can receive The Citizen free
for himself for one year.
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According to Miss Addams man is
invading the sphere of woman and
practicing her trades. Self-defense is
the first law of nature.

Mr. Carnegie has written a maga-
zine article entitled "The Cry of the
Wolf." The said cry sounds faint and
far off to Mr. Carnegie.

It really is time for the little girl
to get busy on that penwiper that she
is going to make to give to her father
for a Christmas present.

Large new coal fields have been
found in Pennsylvania, but the con-
sumer may as well be notified at once
that the coal trust is going to control
them.

Sir Thomas Lipton goes on building
sailing boats despite the fact that
there is no chance of disposing of
them to bellicose governments, as
there is with steam yachts.

A New York fancier's purchase of a
bulldog in London for \$5,000 ought to
convince Europe of the futility of try-
ing to oppose American ambition to
bring over great works of art.

Louisville Herald: The Parisian
widow is almost as progressive as her
American sister. Out of 1,907 widows
registered in 1904 in the department
of the Seine, all but three had in 18
months remarried.

The Krupp girls are only paying
\$250 apiece for their wedding outfits.
Many a shop girl in this country,
whose father never was a millionaire,
has spent as much on her trousseau
as either of the big gunmaker's daugh-
ters.

It is reported from Shanghai that
for the first time in its history China
will abandon its traditional policy and
emit coins bearing the effigy of the
emperor. In fact, it is said silver
sueps and half rupees have already
been struck bearing the likeness of
Kuangs-u. The reason given is that
the circulation of money adorned with
the head of Edward VII. has material-
ly increased British prestige in Tibet
and the Chinese government wishes to
offset this.

The women of Sinigaglia, Italy, may
be noted in history, if they succeed in
their recent efforts. Ten school-teach-
ers of the town went to the board of
registry and demanded that their
names be put on the voting list, and
the board complied. The district at-
torney took the matter to court, and
the court confirmed the legality of the
registration. The case will be carried
before the highest tribunal. If the de-
cision stands, woman suffrage in Italy
will have gained a battle in a blood-
less revolution by the simple strategy
of some women who asked for what
they wanted.

From a dray in the service of the
United States treasury in New
York city a bag containing \$50 in
nickels fell to the street, and the coins
scattered in every direction. The
crowd scrambled for the coins. An
officer of the treasury department and
a policeman explained that the money
belonged to the government, and re-
quested that it be given back. The
response was immediate. Every one
of the thousand coins was returned.
There is no reason to suppose that
this crowd had been specially chosen
by fate to represent the American
people.

No further aid from the outside is
necessary to relieve the Japanese
famine. It is not quite at an end, but
it has been mastered by charitable
and administrative effort. A recent re-
port of the consul general at Dalny
says: "To the United States more
than to any other country the people
attribute their relief. America was
the first in the field with her contribu-
tions, and they exceeded in amount
the contributions of all other coun-
tries combined." There can be no
question for many years of the friend-
ship between this country and its Pa-
cific neighbor.

We have gotten away from the idea
that the college bred boy must be a
preacher, lawyer or doctor, says the
Augusta (Ga.) Chronicle. We are liv-
ing in an industrial age and commer-
cial life holds out its prizes to brainy
men quite as alluring and frequently
more remunerative than the profes-
sional career. The captain of industry
is no less a figure to be envied and
emulated than his professional brother
and the day is past in the south when
prominence can be achieved only by
the professional man or the wealthy
planter. The south is passing from an
agricultural to a manufacturing sec-
tion and the trend of development is
in this direction.

Building of the Popular Song

By HARRY WILLIAMS,
Author of "In the Shade of the Old Apple Tree."

being involved will fail. One must be sure to have some little love theme
running through the story, because the popular music business, to a
great extent, is kept alive by the young women from 15 to 25 years of
age.

Make the verse and chorus—particularly the chorus—as short as pos-
sible. Be most careful to have the melody and the arrangement set down
in the simplest manner, so that any one with even a limited knowledge
of music, can play it. One difficult strain in a song is very apt to spoil
the whole.

In the arrangement of the music, the author of a popular song must
restrict himself to not more than one octave and one note. This is for
the benefit of the singer who is to render it on the stage. In the writing
of instrumental music, marches, waltzes, and the like, a composer may go
as far as two octaves. Having in mind the limitations of the ordinary
singer in vaudeville, the going beyond the octave and one note is danger-
ous.

It is to the performer who sings the song from the stage, and the
young girl who hears it played over by the "demonstrator" in the depart-
ment store, that the author must look for the success of his effort. The
young girl aids the sale of the song because the romanticism of her na-
ture is touched by the sentiment. If there is no sentiment in the song,
she is not moved, and she doesn't buy. This is the reason the tender ball-
ads are infinitely more successful as sellers than the comic songs which
raise a laugh in a theater.

No one can tell from the mere reading over of a song whether or not
it is destined to be a hit. If any one could, he could make \$1,000 an hour
by simply picking out the wheat from the chaff, turning the accepted prod-
uct over to a music publisher, and then watching the effect on the pub-
lic. The song has to be published and tried out before the great audience
of the public before a verdict can be rendered. In this respect the popu-
lar song is on a par with the theatrical production. If managers at re-
hearsals could tell what would please, no failures would ever be recorded.

Great Estates Should Be Taxed

By CHARLES F. PIDGIN,
Chief of Bureau of Statistics of Labor.

There is a widespread
opinion that great wealth
should be taxed much
more heavily and directly
than is done under the
prevailing system. If the
living rich are not sub-
jected to such taxation,
the estates after death
should be made to con-
tribute to the public treasury. There is a suggestion of interest and value
in that a proportional income tax should be established which would op-
erate to draw from the possessors of great fortunes a regular percentage
of their riches. There is a wide gulf between unnecessary wealth and in-
excusable poverty, and it should be lessened, rather than increased.

In the accumulation of great wealth the powers of the individual
must be considered as meriting reward. But after a business of increas-
ing profit has been once established, the owner's salesmen and buyers or
other agents must be credited with a very large, and, indeed, a preponder-
ant share in the success of the enterprise.

Yet it is not the talents or powers of the owner or of his agents
which primarily are the reasons for success. In the case of a great mer-
chant he profits enormously by his environment. If, for example, he is
situated in a community whose easily accessible limits include a population
of 2,000,000, every purchaser and every resident whose demands he sup-
plies are contributing proportionally to his success. He is the beneficiary
of his environment, just as a real estate owner is, and the poorest person
in the community who buys his wares has some contributory share in his
success.

Where a person of this description has acquired a great fortune, that
estate upon his death should be taxed according to some proportional plan,
and the proceeds should go to form a state fund for the establishment
and maintenance of old-age pensions for the superannuated industrial sol-
diers who have served their country as directly and distinctly as if they had
gone to war and shot down some numbers of the enemy.

There is no good reason why there should be almshouses in any
community which numbers millionaires and multimillionaires among its
citizens. How much of such wealth is un-
necessary to the well-being or gratifica-
tion of its possessors, and in the pres-
ence of such possessions how much of po-
verty is inexcusable?

How to Keep the Skin Healthy

By G. ELLIOT FLINT.

The tan craze, so preva-
lent last year, is abat-
ing—at least among the
automobile set. A fine
coat of tan bespeaks a
love of athletics, and it
makes one look healthy.
But now the fair ones are
discovering that too long
exposure to a summer
sun rather coarsens the skin. Light colored chiffon veils are, therefore,
this season en vogue.

The change, from a beauty viewpoint, is not wholly a bad one; and yet
the face may be too assiduously protected as well as too much exposed.
Nothing more beautifies the complexion than judicious exposure to sun-
light and fresh air.

Sunbaths are extremely beneficial to the skin; the first reddens it,
and then it peels, disclosing the new, delicate membrane underneath. But
there is a mean in the duration of sunbaths beyond which one should not
go. Constant exposure to a torrid sun destroys the skin's natural sensibi-
lity, coarsens and roughens it, and by causing the obstruction and rupture
of its capillary arteries, imparts to it the streaky, ruddy, weather-beaten
appearance that we see in the countenances of most mariners.

And friction has more than a superficial effect on the skin. By bring-
ing blood to the surface it enlarges the capillaries, which, as I have said,
the arteries supply to the derma, and this permanently heightens the skin's
color. Again, the increased flow of blood effects a more thorough de-
struction of fat; whence results the peripheral firmness that is character-
istic of youth. While massage has somewhat the same effect, it is not so
pronounced as when it is combined with friction.

In writing a "popular
song," the budding au-
thor would do well to be
guided by a few easily re-
membered rules. In the
first place, he must use
the most simple words
and the most ordinary
phrases. Anything which
has the appearance of
being involved will fail.



THEN LET IT ALONE.

"I can drink or let it alone."
Then let it alone, my friend!
For a habit but partly grown
Is a troublesome thing to fend.
It is better to let it alone
Than to check it with blow and mean,
And have it cling on to the end.

Says the boy: "I can let it alone."
Then let it alone, my friend!
Why not prove that your soul's your
own,
That your will is too firm to bend?
Oh, you "sometime" will let it alone."
But just now you are no one's drone!
Then look out for the bitter end!

So the drinker can "let it alone."
Then let it alone, my friend!
To your cups you're already prone,
And your ways give no sign to mend.
You just say you can let it alone,
That you are not overthrown;

But you drink right on to the end!
And the drunkard can "let it alone."
Then let it alone, my friend!
"No," he shrieks; "I for years have
known."

Deeper woes than were ever penned!
For the drink will not let me alone,
There it sits in my being's throne,
And lashes me on to the end!"

I can't "drink or let it alone."
But can let it alone, my friend!
O'er the wrecks in their passion strown
I can help you to the tempted send.
I can let it entirely alone;
I can keep me in safety's zone,
And quaff its pure springs to the end.

Yet you never must let it alone.
Do not let it alone, my friend!
Cast it out to the shapes that groan
From the hearts it would sear and
rend.

Never fancy to let it alone
Till you bury it under the stone,
And write: "You are there till the
end!"

"I can drink or let it alone."
Then let it alone, my friend!
Ere your hopes to the grave are flown,
To this counsel of mine attend.
If right now you can let it alone,
Let your purpose be daily shown,
And let it alone to the end!
—Rev. W. F. McCauley, Litt. D., in C. E.
World.

RELEASE FROM DRUNKENNESS.

What Must Be Done to Give
Deliverance from Habit.

The first requisite of a cure is abso-
lute restraint. There is no home cure,
no magic powder to drop in the drunk-
ard's coffee (provided he consents to
coffee). The cure is a matter of
hygiene, not of medicine. It depends
on wholesome outdoor life and mental
stimulus, on time, more time, and
again time.

First, there must be restoration for
the weakened body with its need of
stimulant; air, exercise, sleep, plenty
of good food at frequent intervals, pre-
caution against fatigue or hunger, for
every discomfort or depression tends
at first to reawaken the craving. These
will restore physical trim, but in most
cases they will not suffice if the mind
is left in the irritable, depressed state
that demanded stimulants, and the will
in the rusty lassitude of long indol-
gence. The mental life of the victim
must be made as vigorous as his
physical life. He must be interested,
given a change of surroundings, kept
active and alert. His initiative and
ambition must be awakened. He must
be encouraged to think for himself, to
decide for himself; educated into re-
sponsibility and self-control. Change
of scene, occupation and amusement
will do much of this. The rest depends
on the personal equation, the ability
and insight of the director of the san-
itarium, the skill and care with which
he diagnoses and prescribes for the
mental condition of each patient, and
the interest, sympathy and activity
that he can evoke. He is in the posi-
tion of a teacher, or rather of a head
master, as much as in that of a phy-
sician.—American Illustrated Monthly.

A LESSON TO MERCHANTS.

Saloon Keeper Always Seeks to Get
Close to Factories.

A long-headed saloon keeper always
places his saloon between a factory
and mercantile houses, so that he can
get a whack at the wages of the me-
chanics before the merchants do. In
fact, it is the "cream" of wages they
are after, as the following will show:

A liquor dealer was speaking of his
custom to trust good mechanics and
industrious laboring men, allowing
them to settle on their weekly pay
day.

"Don't you lose a great deal?" said
the gentleman with whom he was
speaking.

"Very rarely from this class of
men," was the reply. "If they don't
have money enough to pay all their
bills, they always pay me, for my place
is near where they work, and they
come in here first after they get their
pay. I don't know whether they pay
their grocers and provision dealers or
not, but I always get all they owe me."

How do grocers and provision deal-
ers like the idea of having the liquor
dealer take the cream of the laboring
man's wages?—Record, Sons of Tem-
perance.

Too True.

"I'll knock your brains out," said the
rumseller to the workman, "if you ask
me to let you have beer on trust."
"Oh, you're too late," was the reply;
"if I had any brains, shouldn't be
here."—Temperance Leader.

The Poor Robbed.

The saloons of the country took
from the poorer people of the country
last year more money than the total
capital of all of our national banks,
which was \$767,000,000.



LAWN BILLIARDS.

It's the Same as Croquet, the Players
Say, But Different.

Be very careful to say "lawn bil-
liards," when speaking of the game
which has taken the place of cro-
quet. Those who play it are sensi-
tive about the name. In the new
game which is becoming popular in
some places there are "slit" shots,
"slice" shots, "hiding" balls, "thin
slice" shots, "split" shots, getting "po-
sition," and a number of other tech-
nical terms which the old time cro-
quet players know little about.

"Lawn billiards" is really as differ-
ent from croquet, in many respects,

feet from the first, on a line extend-
ing through the middle of the field.

The side wickets are 6 feet and 2
inches from the border on a line with
the second wicket from each stake.
There is a cage or double wicket in
the center 18 inches long and 3 1/2
inches between the wires, set at right
angles with a line drawn from stake
to stake. The other eight arches
are to be 3 1/2 inches between the
wires. The wickets should be set in
blocks of wood buried in the ground.

The borders should be of hard
wood, that will not warp, laid flat to
serve as a cushion for carom shots.
This timber or border should be be-
veled half an inch, making it measure
6 inches wide on top, 5 1/2 inches wide

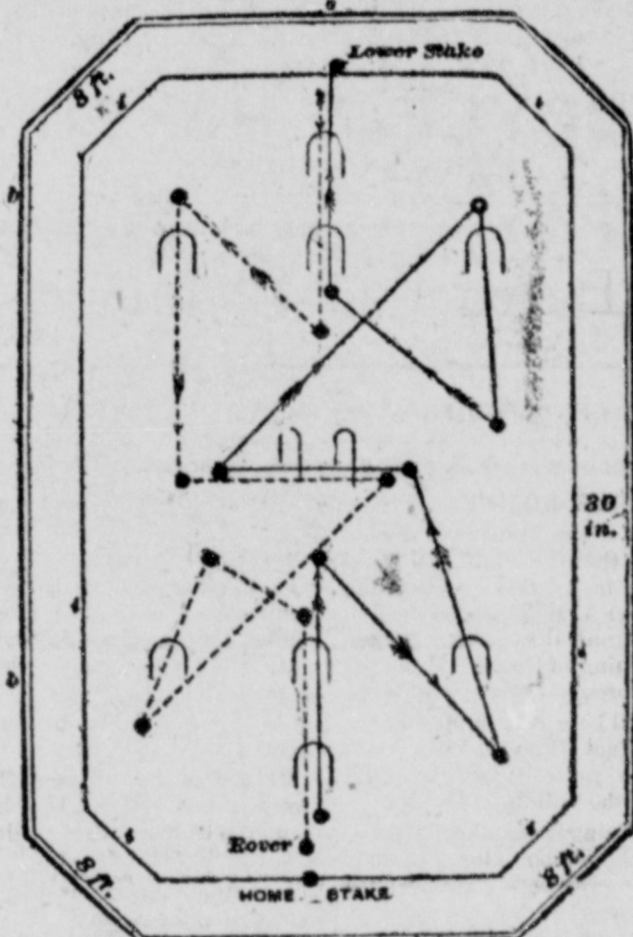


Diagram of the Grounds.

as the game of billiards is different
from croquet. The only likeness to
the time honored and antiquated game
is that mallets and wickets are used.
The mallets have short handles and
the wickets and balls are small. Think
about having to shoot a ball through
a wicket with only a space of about
three inches between the wires! You
could not drive one of the old time
croquet balls through such a wicket
with a sledge hammer, because the
old balls were large and the wickets
were wide between the wires.

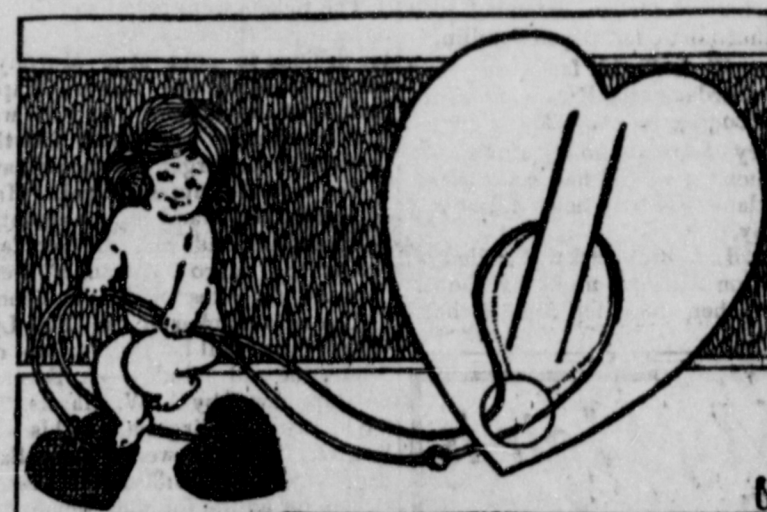
The dimensions of the grounds
used, says the Kansas City Star, are
72 feet in length; 36 feet wide; corner
pieces 8 feet long. These are inside
measurements with a line denoting
the boundary of the field 30 inches
from the inside of the border. The
stakes are 1 inch in diameter and 1 1/2
inches high, situated outside of the
denoting line at the center of the
width of the field. The first wicket is
7 feet from the stake; the second 7

on the bottom, and 4 inches high. This
will prevent balls jumping off the
ground when the border is used as a
cushion for carom shots. The bound-
ary lines, which are drawn 30 inches
from the borders simply mark the
place for the positions of the balls for
beginning plays and obtaining uni-
form distances for the inside field.

To begin a game of lawn billiards
the balls are placed in the four cor-
ners of the ground. Partners' balls
should lie diagonally opposite each
other, the playing ball and the next
in sequence to be placed at the head
of the grounds. Then the object is
to get the balls through the wickets
much as in the game of croquet.

At Ninth street and Taumore ave-
nue, West side, preparations have
been made to play the game. The
ground is level, underlaid with cin-
ders, with a layer of sand, which is
sprinkled and rolled with a heavy
iron roller before each game. The
surface is hard and smooth.

CUPID'S PUZZLE.



To make this very amusing puzzle,
cut the big heart out of heavy pliable
paper and use stiff cardboard for the
smaller ones. Cut two strips and a
circle into the big heart, as shown in
the picture, pass a string through, as
shown also, and tie the ends of the
string to the smaller hearts.

Now, explains the Boston Globe,

tell your friends that the puzzle is to
release the string with the two small
or hearts on it from the larger one
without force or undoing knots.

The solution is as follows:
Double the strip in the center of
the large heart and fold it so that it
will pass through the circle. This will
make plenty of room to pass one of
the small hearts through.

EXCAVATING ANCIENT THEATER

Verona, in Italy, is now completing
the excavation of its Roman theater, a
work which was begun in 1834. It is
built in a semicircle. It dates from the
time of Augustus Caesar and was lav-
ishly decorated with marbles from
Greece, Africa and Asia. The theater
was formed of huge steps of granite
above which were rows of private
boxes, one of which stands in its orig-
inal position, in excellent preserva-

tion, and with the name of the owner
carved on it. Above the tiers of pri-
vate boxes rose the places where the
plebeians were seated and from where
they looked down on to the stage or
away to the water jousts on the river.

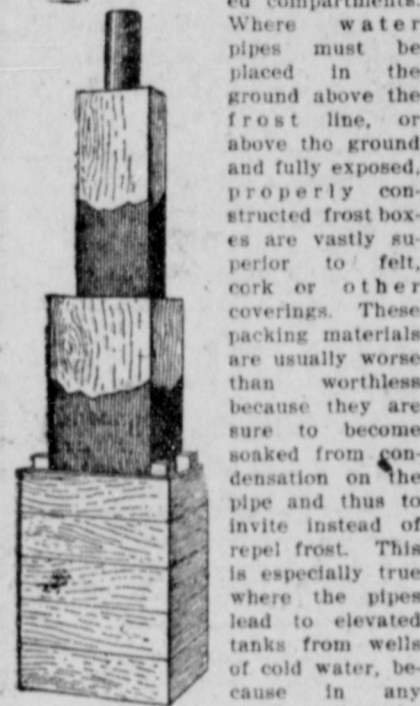
For This Relief Much Thanks,
Little Tommy—Why?
Pa—Ask your big brother; he gradu-
ates this summer.—N. Y. Sun.

FARM AND GARDEN

PROTECTING WATER PIPES.

Boxes With Dead Air Space Between the Surest Method.

Nothing is so good a protector from frost or heat as dead air in insulated compartments.



Cross Section of Frost Box.

Where water pipes must be placed in the ground above the frost line, or above the ground and fully exposed, properly constructed frost boxes are vastly superior to felt, cork or other coverings. These packing materials are usually worse than worthless because they are sure to become soaked from condensation on the pipe and thus to invite instead of repel frost. This is especially true where the pipes lead to elevated tanks from wells of cold water, because in any weather when the temperature is above that of the water, condensation is likely to occur.

The simplest construction of an effective protecting frost box, says the Orange Judd Farmer, is constructed with three dead air spaces well sealed and extending from below the frost line up to the point of delivery at the tank or at the house. After the pipe is in place a box tube of one-half or three-quarters inch stuff and six inches inside diameter is built with the

pipe in the center. It is then celled outside with tar paper. Trimmers are then placed around the box to build another box upon, a two-inch air space being left between the two boxes. In like manner this box is celled and supplied with trimmers for an outside box of ship lap or matched boards to surround a second two-inch air space. Frost boxes so constructed will be found effective in any climate and are fully as satisfactory as more elaborately constructed ones.

HOME WATER SUPPLY.

System of Piping Which Brings Comfort and Ease to One Farmer.

Farmers could have many more home comforts if they would judiciously use the money wasted in other ways. We prize our waterworks very highly. We have hot and cold water in the bathroom, cellar and kitchen. Water is also supplied automatically to the stalls, hog houses, garden, hen houses, yards and hotbeds. We have also a fountain on the lawn. This water, explains a Delaware farmer in writing to the Orange Judd Farmer, is pumped by a windmill into a large tank from which pipes lead to various outlets. The windmill cuts all our fodder, grinds all the feed in addition to the pumping, and does more than a man can do.

FARM BITS.

The Indiana wheat crop is figured by the state bureau of statistics as 50 per cent. larger than last year's banner crop.

Small potatoes from productive hills give a better product than large potatoes from unproductive hills. This shows the importance of selecting seed in the field at digging time rather than from the bin next spring.

Several instances were reported at the Texas Nut Growers' association where native pecan trees were giving regular annual returns of from \$20 to \$65 per tree in from five to twelve years after top-working with improved varieties.

Rat Ridders.

To rid a house of rats, spray strong spirits of ammonia in holes and cracks. Then spread the white of an egg on a cloth, sprinkle liberally with red pepper, and tack over rat holes, pepper inside. Whitewash made yellow with copperas, then applied thickly to the stones and rafters in a cellar, is also said to be effective.

Lime on Clover Land.

Lime will frequently prove to be a good remedy for so-called "clover sick" land. This is especially true in cases where the clover dies out on account of an extremely acid condition of the soil. Some soils, however, require other fertilizer in connection with the lime to grow clover successfully.

HOW DEEP TO FARM.

Conditions of Soil, Drainage, Etc. Must Determine the Question.

The depth to which a man plows his land has a bearing on the success of his farming. It is possible to plow too deep, and it is certainly possible to plow too shallow, to get the best results. But someone will ask, what is the best depth for plowing? That is an unanswerable question, because all kinds of conditions exist on farms, and those conditions are what must set the depth of plowing. The depth to which to plow is a problem that has been considered, with other questions, and not by itself, by our best investigators.

In the investigations of the soils of southern Illinois, Prof. Hopkins found sections where the potash had been very much exhausted in the upper seven inches of soil, so much so that the crops could not get enough of that element to make the growth they should make. The advice of Prof. Hopkins was to plow a little deeper and thus get the use of the potash below the depth of the old plowings. Now, here was a case where the land had been farmed for so long a time that the potash was exhausted in the soil usually turned up by the plow. It is certain that if a new piece of soil were brought under cultivation in that region, the conditions would not be the same. This illustrates the fact that no rule can be laid down.

How deep to farm must depend to a considerable extent on the drainage conditions existing on each field, says the Farmers' Review. If the land is flat and wet during a good deal of the growing season, no depth of plowing will increase its productivity. The roots of plants will not strike below the water line, and if, during an unusually dry time, they did go down, it would be to rot when the water rose permanently around them. Therefore it is impossible to give a rule for depth of plowing in such a case. It is certain that it is useless to attempt to cultivate the land to a greater depth than it has been drained.

The character of the soil also has much to do with the depth of plowing and cultivating. A clayey soil will not give as good results if plowed deep as a sandy soil, for the air will not readily penetrate the clayey soil to a certain depth, as it will the sandy soil, nor will the heat of the sun so quickly warm it up to a point where the seeds will germinate in it. Sandy land can and should be plowed quite deep, for a number of reasons. One of these is that it dries out more quickly than clayey soil, as clay contains more water than sandy soil. The sandy loam will therefore facilitate the deep growing of roots, as the roots easily penetrate the interstices between the particles of soil.

There is still doubt that the soil can be utilized several inches deeper than is usually the case. Subsoil plowing has proved very beneficial on some lands, but not on others, and here again comes in an illustration of the fact that we cannot lay down any rule that will prove of value on all lands. The depth of plowing must depend some on the fertility that can be applied to the soil and its ability to be aerated.

STORING THE CORN CROP.

Crib Which Can Be Made Rat and Bird Proof.

I have a corn crib which is proof against rats and birds, writes a South Dakota correspondent of the Farm and Home. It is shown in the cut. It is set on posts 1 foot out of the ground; sills lengthwise 2x4 inches, floor joists 2x5 laid on top of sills. Posts 2x4 inches and one-half foot high are nailed to floor joists resting on top of sills. Planks 2x4 inches with



A Rat-Proof Corn Crib.

1x4 inch cross section are fastened to posts. The roof is arranged to give 9 inch eaves clear of sides and is covered with three-ply tarred paper. It has a double floor, the bottom boards of rough hemlock and top floor of Carolina pine matched.

Extra heavy one-half-inch wire mesh was put on inside of posts before the second floor was laid and fastened in place by staples, also strips one-third inch over to hold it securely in place. This room is 20 feet long and has a swing, wire door on the end to raise out of the way for unloading corn from the wagon. There is a space 8x4½ feet on the north end which is covered with matched boards and separated from the corn by a movable fence of boards, giving room for shelling and being protected from the cold winds. The door on the east side is used to get into this room. The wire door and this door are kept locked as a precaution against borrows.

Digging Potatoes.

Do not dig potatoes when the ground is wet or when the dirt adheres to the potatoes as the skin will never have that bright appearance as when harvested under proper condition. Besides they are far more apt to rot when stored covered with mud and dampness.

BRYAN ON ISSUES.

TRYING TO FIND SOMETHING SAFER THAN THE TARIFF.

Would Be Glad to Use War on Wealth and Government Ownership of Railroads as Substitutes for the Always Dangerous Advocacy of Free Trade.

One-twelfth of Mr. Bryan's speech in Madison Square garden on the night of August 30 was devoted to the tariff. The other eleven-twelfths were taken up with the effort to frame issues that may override the tariff issue in the campaign of 1908. With the tariff as a paramount issue, the Democrats have not fared well in presidential elections. They would greatly prefer some other issue. Mr. Bryan has been trying to find one. In his search he has uncovered some rather dizzy substitutes for the tariff as an issue. War on "predatory wealth" and "death to plutocracy" is one of them. Railroad rate regulation through United States government ownership of other than trunk lines is another issue which Mr. Bryan hopes may obscure the tariff issue. Both propositions are sufficiently radical to divert attention somewhat from the Democratic party's hopelessly bad tariff record, provided the party can be induced to stand for so radical a departure in the direction of socialism and centralization. But there are unmistakable signs of revolt, especially among the predatory plutocrats and the southern Democrats. Already Mr. Bryan perceives his blunder, and is hastening to give assurance that these revolutionary ideas are his own merely, and not intended for incorporation in the national platform.

So, in time, Mr. Bryan will be compelled to get back to the tariff. There will be little else left to talk about, for the Republican party has shown that railroad rates can be regulated without confiscation or government ownership, and that trust evils can be remedied without disturbing protection to American labor and industry. The Democratic nominee for 1908 promises to consider the tariff question more at length at an early day. Assuredly he will. Being compelled to abandon some of his startling radicalisms lest he frighten away the support that he unanimously has prior to his speech of August 30, he will have no choice but to fall back on the tariff. Here he will be on familiar ground. Always a free trader, always an enemy of the policy of protection, and always certain of a sympathetic hearing on the subject, he can safely launch his rhetorical thunderbolts against any tariff designed to foster domestic industrialism and domestic wage paying. Mr. Bryan's line of procedure on the tariff question was distinctly marked out when in his speech at Madison Square garden, he said:

"The tariff question is very closely allied to the trust question, and the reduction of the tariff furnishes an easy means of limiting the extortion which the trusts can practice. While absolute free trade would not necessarily make a trust impossible, still it is probable that very few manufacturing establishments would dare to enter into a trust if the president were empowered to put upon the free list articles competing with those controlled by a trust. While I shall take occasion at an early day to consider the tariff question more at length, I cannot permit this opportunity to pass without expressing the opinion that the principle embodied in the protective tariff has been the fruitful source of a great deal of political corruption as well as the support of many of our most iniquitous trusts."

"It is difficult to condemn the manufacturers for uniting to take advantage of a high tariff schedule when the schedule is framed on the theory that the industries need all the protection given, and it is not likely that the beneficiaries of these schedules will consent to their reduction so long as the public waits for the tariff to be reformed by its friends."

"But one of the worst features of a tariff levied not for revenue, but for the avowed purpose of protection, is that it fosters the idea that men should use their votes to advance their own financial interests."

"The manufacturer has been assured that it is legitimate for him to vote for congressmen who, whatever else their opinions on other subjects may be, will legislate larger dividends into his pockets; sheep growers have been encouraged to believe that they should have no higher aim in voting than to raise the price of wool; and laboring men have been urged to make their wages their only concern. For a generation the 'fat' has been fried out of the manufacturers by the Republican campaign committee, and then the manufacturers have been reimbursed by legislation."

"With the public conscience educated to believe that this open purchase of legislation was entirely proper, no wonder that insurance companies have used the money of their policy holders to carry elections—no wonder that trusts have hastened to purchase immunity from punishment with liberal donations! How can we draw a moral distinction between the man who sells his vote for five dollars on election day and the manufacturer who sells his political influence for \$50,000 or \$100,000, payable in dividends? How can we draw a moral line between the senator or representative elected by the trusts to prevent hostile legislation and the senator or representative kept in congress by the manufacturers to secure friendly legislation? The party which justifies the one form of bribery cannot be relied upon to condemn the other."

There never was a time when tariff reform could be more easily entered upon, for the manufacturers by selling abroad cheaper than at home, as many of them do, have not only shown the ingratitude toward those who built the tariff wall for them, but they have demonstrated their ability to sell in competition with the world. The high tariff has long been a burden to the consumers in the United States, and it is growing more and more a menace to our foreign commerce, because it arouses resentment and provokes retaliation."

The leopard has not changed his spots. The Bryan who helped to frame a free trade tariff bill as a member of the house committee on ways and means in 1904 is the same Free Trade Bryan in 1906. The tariff will be the paramount issue in 1908

AS A CONTRIBUTORY CAUSE.

Benefits Reaped by Farmer as Result of Protective Tariff.

It is well to mention occasionally, as Speaker Cannon did at Danville, that under the Republican protective policy the United States now produces a third of the world's manufactures and agricultural products. Some Democrats declare that the tariff never helps the farmer. They are rash in making any such assertion. This gives the Republicans a chance to show that the diversification of industries which the tariff has created has raised up a home market for the farmer which has advanced the value of everything which he has to sell, while the competition among the factories has cheapened everything that the farmer has to buy. This is the principal reason why farming is far more profitable now than it was in the Democratic days before the civil war. Farming is far more profitable, like wise, than it was in the Democratic days of 1893-97, when the country had its latest and severest financial panic. In speaking of the country's prosperity from any viewpoint the tariff is sure to present itself as a contributory cause of the good times. Under Democratic sway, in Buchanan's days, the aggregate of the country's manufactures was slight. This was an agricultural country almost solely at that time. As a consequence the farmer got less for his products than he does now. Our manufactured articles in those days were furnished by England chiefly, and the American farmer and the rest of the American consumers paid more for them than they do now for the home product. The tariff has benefited producer and consumers. There are more wage-workers in proportion to the aggregate population in 1906 than there were in 1860, the last year of Democratic power prior to the civil war. There are more wage-workers than there were in 1896, the last year of the last term of the last Democratic president. The wages in each case have made great advances. Here are some of the reasons why the Republicans in the campaigns of 1906 and 1908 will champion the maintenance of a tariff which will give adequate protection to every American product which needs protection. Speaker Cannon at Danville gave excellent reasons why the American people will, in 1908, elect a Republican congress to continue the magnificent work which is being done by the Republican party.—St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

When Stand-Patters Will Be Needed. There is meat for more than Democrats in what was said about "standing pat" by Cato Sells in his speech as permanent chairman of the Iowa Democratic convention:

"I am a stand-pat Democrat. If I were a Republican, I should be a stand-patter. The man who gets away from the doctrinal principles of his party will either have to get into the other party or become a mongrel. The Methodist who talks the Presbyterian language won't last over night, and the man who out-Herods Herod and is a friend of protection and then proceeds to make a free trade speech will not recognize his own party when their convention is held in 1908."

It is not a very far cry to 1908, but it is far enough to give time and opportunity for a very considerable number of people to recall the fact that they are after all Republicans and protectionists, and that the proper place for them is back in the ranks with the rest of the protectionists. It is a safe prediction that in the red-hot campaign against Bryan and Bryanism that will be raging two years hence "stand-patter" will have ceased to be a term of reproach. Stand-patters will then be in great demand. They will be needed.

Let It Alone.

Possibly some of the schedules of the Dingley tariff carry a higher rate of duty than is needed by the industries which they were designed to protect. That may to a limited extent be true at the present moment. But it may not be true next year. Industrial depression throughout Europe would leave a huge surplus to be marketed abroad at cut prices. In that event the present tariff would not be higher than needed. It might, indeed, prove to be too low. It is at present too low on many articles. But protectionists do not ask for tariff revision on that account. They realize that tariffs cannot be quickly changed to meet constantly changing conditions. So they say, let the tariff alone. Needlessly high schedules can do no harm, whereas inadequately low schedules would do a world of harm.

1855 Berea College 1906-7

FOR THE ASPIRING YOUNG PEOPLE OF THE MOUNTAINS

Places the BEST EDUCATION in reach of all.

Over 50 instructors, 1017 students from 27 states. Largest college library in Kentucky. NO SALOONS.

A special teacher for each grade and for each main subject. So many classes that each student can be placed with others like himself where he can make most rapid progress.

Which Department Will You Enter?

THE MODEL SCHOOLS for those least advanced. Same lectures, library and general advantages as for more advanced students. Arithmetic and the common branches taught in the right way. Drawing, Singing, Bible, Handwork, Lessons in Farm and Household Management, etc. Free text books.

TRADE COURSES for any who have finished fifth grade, (fractions and compound numbers) Brickwork, Farm Management, Printing, Woodwork, Nursing, Dressmaking, Household Management. "Learn and Earn."

ACADEMY, REGULAR COURSE, 2 years, for those who have largely finished common branches. The most practical and interesting studies to fit a young person for an honorable and useful life.

Choice of Studies is offered in this course so that a young man may secure a diploma in Agriculture and a young lady in Home Science.

ACADEMY, COMMERCIAL, 2 years to fit for business. Even a part of this course, as fall and winter terms, is very profitable. Small extra fees.

ACADEMY, PREPARATORY, two, three and four year courses, with Latin, German, Algebra, History, Science, etc., fitting for college.

COLLEGIATE, four years, Literary, Scientific and Classical courses, with use of laboratories, scientific apparatus, and all modern methods. The highest educational standards.

NORMAL, three and four-year courses fit for the profession of teaching. First year, parallel to 8th grade Model Schools, enables one to get a first-class certificate. Following years (winter and spring terms) give the information, culture and training necessary for a true teacher, and cover branches necessary for State certificate.

MUSIC, Singing (free), Reed Organ, Voice Culture, Piano, Theory, Band, may be taken as an extra in connection with any course. Small extra fees.

Expenses, Regulations, Opening Days.

Berea College is not a money-making institution. All the money received from students is paid out for their benefit, and the School expends on an average upon each student about fifty dollars a year more than he pays in. This great deficit is made up by the gifts of Christian and patriotic people who are supporting Berea in order that it may train young men and women for lives of usefulness.

Planning for a Year of School.

PERSONAL EXPENSES for clothing, laundry, postage, books, etc., vary with different people. Berea favors plain clothing. Our climate is the best, but as students must attend classes regardless of the weather, warm wraps and underclothing, umbrellas and overshoes, are necessary. The Co-operative Store furnishes books, toilet articles, work uniforms, umbrellas and other necessary articles at cost.

LIVING EXPENSES are really below cost. The College asks no rent for the fine buildings in which students live, charging only enough roomrent to pay for cleaning, repairs, fuel, lights, and washing of bedding and towels. For table board, without coffee or extras, \$1.35 a week in the fall, and \$1.50 in winter.

SCHOOL FEES are two. First a "Dollar Deposit," as guarantee for return of room key, library books, etc.

Second an "Incidental Fee" to help on expenses for care of school buildings, hospital, library, etc. (Students pay nothing for tuition or services of teachers—all our instruction is a free gift). The Incidental Fee for most students is \$5.00 a term (\$4.00 in lower Model Schools, \$6.00 in courses with Latin, and \$7.00 in Collegiate courses).

ADVANCE PAYMENT, for school fees, board and furnished room, for fall term, 14 weeks, (Incidental Fee \$5.00; dollar deposit to be returned at end of term) \$30.00.

Those who do not pay all in advance must pay as follows: Incidental Fee (no refunding) and roomrent for term, board for five weeks in advance, making, with dollar deposit: Payment for first day, \$18.35; 35th day, \$6.75; 70th day, \$5.40.

OUR SCHOOL IS LIKE A FAMILY, with careful regulations to protect the character and reputation of the young people. Our students come from the best families and are earnest to do well and improve. For any who may be sick the College provides doctor and nurse without extra charge.

All except those with parents in Berea live in College buildings, and assist in work of boarding hall, farm and shops, receiving valuable training, and getting pay according to the value of their labor. Except in winter it is expected that all will have a chance to earn as much as 35 cents a week. Some who need to earn more may, by writing to the Secretary before coming, secure extra employment so as to earn from 50 cents to one dollar a week.

The best time to come to Berea, and the most favorable time to study, is in the fall.

It is important to come the first day, September 12, and stay till the end, December 19.

For further information and friendly advice, write to the Secretary,

WILL C. GAMBLE,

BEREA, KENTUCKY.

Madison County Roller Mills

Manufacturers Fancy Roller Flour
Corn Meal Ship Stuffs Crushed Corn, Etc.

Our "GOLD DUST" Roller Flour will be hard to beat

"PRIDE OF MADISON" is another Excellent Flour

Potts & Duerson,

White Sulphur, Ky.

THE HOME

The Rights of the Child.

By Dr. A. E. Thomson.

Mat. 18:10—"Take heed that ye despise not one of these little ones." To despise is not always to look upon a person with contempt. To treat a hundred dollar watch as though it were only worth a dollar is to despise it. So do some despise the children. I am pleading for some of the rights of the child.

1. The child has a right to be taught Obedience in the home. No lesson is more important than that we are under law, Natural law, State law, Divine law. A child, to have success, must learn that it cannot always have its own way. His own good and the good of others forbid it.

2. Wrong habits are early formed. A babe seems like a divine thing come into the home. Besides, at first, all its wants demand attention. Because of this, it soon gets the notion that it can have its own way. Too often, when it wants what it should not have, the parent is unwilling to refuse. The child, later, shows temper, and the parent thinks it cruel to punish. The parent often, afterwards, mourns the results, but does not trace them back to the proper cause. Often the parent thinks it smart in the child to insist on its own way. It is no more smart than in a colt. We begin to train a colt at once, and many a child in the house might well carry the colt in the pasture for the more sensible care which it receives.

3. A child has a right to be taught SELF-RESTRAINT. A child with crooked limbs has a right to have them straightened. Every child is born with crooked moral tendencies, and has a right to have them corrected. Every child has a right to be controlled, and even has a right to be punished when that is the only way to teach it self-restraint and obedience. Many a child eats what it pleases, wears what it pleases, goes to school and to Sunday school when it pleases. It is thus taught the lesson of self-indulgence instead of self-restraint. Jesus said: "If any man will come after me, let him deny himself." The parent often makes this as hard as possible, and so really shuts the door of heaven on the child.

4. Such parents do not truly love their children. They may think they do. They say they love them too much to refuse them anything or to punish them. They may have a sentimental fondness for their children but they really love themselves. They often say: "O, I cannot bear to refuse the child or to punish it." They are unwilling to distress themselves. Such training leads to dwarfed character and, later, often to quarrels, crime, the penitentiary, the gallows and to hell. There are boys in Berea with the cigaret habit because they have been uncontrolled at home. I have known a man raise a fine family of boys in a wicked city, and one of the rules of his home was that none of his children was to be away from home in the evening without his parents knowing where he was. King David made the common mistake with his son Adonijah. It is recorded: "And his father had not displeased him at any time in saying, Why hast thou done so?" It led to the son's early and violent death.

[CONTINUED NEXT WEEK.]

THE SCHOOL

Practical Arithmetic for the Rural Schools.

By PROF. CHARLES D. LEWIS.

SECURITIES—Continued.

III. Problem. If I invest \$68,500 in securities at 105 and sell at 110½, brokerage ½ per cent for each transaction, what is my net gain?

Solution: 1. First M. V. + B. = 105½ per cent of F. V. = whole C. P.
2. Second M. V. - B. = 110½ per cent of F. V. = net S. P.
3. 110½ per cent of F. V. = 105½ per cent of F. V. = 54 pr ct of F. V. = net gain.
4. 105½ pr ct of F. V. = \$68,500.
5. 1 pr ct of F. V. = \$685.00.
6. 54 pr ct of F. V. = \$3450.90.
∴ Net gain in above case = \$3450.90.

IV. Problem. What is my rate of income on 6 per cent city bonds bought at 82, no brokerage?

In a problem like this there is no use supposing any amount. Simply form equations with the two per cents. We know that 82 per cent of the face value is all, or 100 per cent of the market value, and we want to find what 6 per cent of the face value will be in terms of market value. We solve them as follows:

1. 82 per cent of F. V. = 100 per cent of M. V.
2. 1 pr ct of F. V. = 100-82 pr ct of M. V.
3. 6 pr ct of F. V. = 600-82 or 713-41 pr ct of M. V.
∴ Under given conditions income = 713-41 per cent on investment.

V. If I receive \$685 on 5 per cent bonds bought at 94, what did they cost me?

Solution. 1. 5 per cent of F. V. = \$685 (why?)
2. 1 pr ct of F. V. = \$137.
3. 94 per cent of F. V. = \$12878.
∴ Under given conditions bonds cost \$12878.

[TO BE CONTINUED.]

THE FARM

Why Kentucky Farmers Should Grow Cow Peas.

When a crop is sown to be plowed under for the benefit of the soil this should be done while the vines are still green and before many of the pods begin to ripen. In harvesting peas for the seed probably the best way, especially if there are plenty of children in the family, is to pick them from the vines as they become ripe and dry but before they have time to pop open and scatter the seed. They can be stored in empty flour barrels, or in a loft having a tight floor, until they are thoroughly dried, when they are usually thrashed out and fanned clean.

In cutting peas for forage the work must be done in dry, bright weather, and should be at the time when only the earliest third or half of the pods show a ripening color. They may be cut and thrown into small bunches or windrows to cure in the sun and then into larger piles, from which they should be moved to a covered shed that will shelter them from the rain. It will not do to bulk them together in a large mass, for the sap in the stems is still to dry out and they are apt to heat. Putting the first layer on a floor of small poles laid high enough from the ground so that the air may circulate under them, and continuing with courses of poles and layers of vines so as to secure good ventilation, the shed may be filled up.

Another good method when they are well cured in the field is to put them up around a tall pole set in the ground, precisely as blade fodder and sheaf oats are stacked, taking care to make the stack quite narrow so that there shall be only a small body of the pea vines, thus preventing danger of heating.

After a farmer gets his first start of the seed of a good variety he should be sure to save his own supply, and will find it profitable to gather a surplus to sell to his neighbors. A start in seed may be obtained from any good standard seed house in the larger cities. Seed peas, as a rule, have been rather high in the past few years, as the demand has been active. From \$1.60 to \$1.75 per bushel have been prevailing prices at the city, to which the cost of freight must be added.

[TO BE CONCLUDED.]

Eighth Kentucky History.

Thrilling Story of the Part this Gallant Regiment took in the Civil War

CHAPTER X.—Continued.

On the 23d of June, our commander ordered a general forward movement of all the forces about Murfreesboro, except the Third (our) Division of Gri-tenden's corps. The rebel army occupied a strong position, extending from Shelbyville to Wartrace, about parallel with Duck River, with their base of supplies at Tullahoma. To follow up this victorious army in its respective movements, which resulted in forcing Bragg's army to flee to the south side of the Tennessee River, would increase this volume to a greater size than contemplated; therefore, we will refer the reader to a general history of the war, and follow up the movements of our particular regiment and brigade. While our comrades in front were marching thru the rain and mud to dislodge the enemy, our division struck tents and moved inside the earthworks, trying to make ourselves as comfortable as the circumstances would permit, believing, as our division general was an old man, that we had been left to garrison the place and would probably remain here a considerable time. We sympathized with our comrades in front, whose guns we could hear thundering away.

On the 25th we were rejoiced to see 5000 rebel prisoners brought back, captured at Shelbyville, where General Stanley's troops had rescued from the sentence of death, our brave and daring female spy, Miss Major Cushman.

The 30th day of June the Third Brigade under command of Colonel Parnes, received orders to march immediately toward McMinnville, with no baggage except 2000 tents and blankets, all tents and officers' desks to be left in care of the convalescent of each regiment. At that time all the wagons and teams were in constant use dragging supplies thru the mud and the rain to the front. At 4 o'clock p. m. we formed column and moved out on the Woodbury Pike. The continued rains had made the much-used roads very muddy. A terrible march brought us to Cripple Creek, where we bivouacked.

July 1st was one of those still, hot, clear days, that usually succeeds a heavy rain in that climate. The power of the sun on the steaming earth and vegetation caused many of the boys to give out before noon. At that hour we arrived at Woodbury. Our shelter tents were soon pitched near this rebellious town, twenty miles from Murfreesboro. The next morning the Eighth with a small squad of cavalry, made a scouting party, and went nine miles toward McMinnville, where Robert Breckinridge and a force of rebel cavalry were reported to be. The heat was oppressive and quite a number of our men "fagged out," really overpowered with heat. The writer being one of the number, will never forget the kindness of Major Clark, who, always ready to do an act of kindness to a comrade, placed me on his horse, while he footed it back to town. Our cavalry went quite near to McMinnville, but found no signs of the enemy. I was told by Surgeon Robinson that I had fever. He procured lodging for me in the house of a Mr. Burger, the only Union man of the town. His loyalty and his kindness to myself and Captain Millard, of the Twenty-first Kentucky, probably caused him the loss of his house and its contents. We will give the reader this one incident of hundreds of similar cases of rebel hate and revenge. On entering the commodious dwelling, my feebleness caused an immediate introduction to a good bed—the first feathers I had reclined my weary limbs on for many months. I soon discovered that I had fallen into the hands of real Samaritans. Captain Millard and a few other sick occupied other rooms. There were also about twenty Union refugees, women and men, returning to their homes, yet inside the enemy's lines. The next day all our division arrived, bringing the good news of "Rosey's" recent victory over Bragg at Tullahoma. Mr. Burger's two daughters gave vent to their joy by indulging in a few patriotic songs. Soon after one of the daughters of Burger came to me with a tempting morsel of supper for me. I asked: "Do many of your citizens rejoice with you over Union victories? No, indeed, captain; I greatly fear for papa when you leave. I have seen some of them paying close attention to our house. They are indignant at us for sheltering you and these good Union people. About 8 o'clock everything became very quiet except the heavy breathing of some weary sleeping refugees, and at last the extra dose of morphia caused me to drop into a troubled sleep. At length I awoke with a smothering, choking sensation. When first I struggled to consciousness smoke and flames were bursting into my room. I cried "fire!" as loud as my weakness permitted and, after a moment on the floor, and gathered my clothing, haversack, sword and pistol from the chair into my arms. Unable to stand I lay yelling "fire!" and kicking a snoring refugee, who suddenly sprang up, with a half dozen others. One heavy fellow rushing around the room in the blinding, hot smoke, hunting for the door, jumped on my chest, and I lost all consciousness until I felt myself being dragged through the doorway fanned in the yard. Some one had burst open the door just in time to save me from the horrid flames. All the inmates were in the yard, and most of them destitute of raiment, except that in which they slept. I still had my effects (except my watch, which was lost), clutched in my arms. The fine house and its valuable contents were entirely consumed, and from where the fire originated, it undoubtedly was a base act of incendiarism. Surgeon Robinson and a soldier of the Eighth assisted me to a place called "The Hotel" where I lay until daylight, a prey to the hungry bed-bugs. As the ambulance, which contained myself and another sick man, drove out of town the next morning after our command, we passed an old smith shop, where Mr. Burger's family had taken refuge. I paid my bill and called for Miss Melissa, who had waited on me, and gave her ten dollars, and we left this sad, good man, almost penniless, but, as he said, yet loyal.

[TO BE CONTINUED.]

TAFT TELLS CUBANS TO BURY OLD SCORES

WILL NOT ISSUE DECREE OF AMNESTY UNTIL THEY DO.

FACTIONAL STRIFE MUST CEASE AT CIENFUEGOS

Determined That Old Political Sores Shall Not Be Opened Up After Affairs Are Readjusted—All But One Band of Insurgents Disarmed.

Havana, Oct. 10.—Cienfuegos is now the trouble center of Cuba.

Factional ill feeling has existed there since the presidential campaign of 1905, resulting in the death of Congressman Villuendas and Chief of Police Illance. It increased during the revolution to such an extent that the return of the rebels from the field is causing a dangerous condition, which the provisional government considers it is highly necessary to end.

Gov. Taft believes that it is particularly necessary that the vexed local situation in Cienfuegos shall be settled before the issuance of an amnesty decree, since he has determined to include in the amnesty all persons charged with complicity in the Villuendas murder. He holds that if he yielded to the importunities of many residents of Cienfuegos and allowed those charged with the crime to be brought to trial it would result in the event of their acquittal by a judge belonging to the moderate party, in reopening the quarrel over the incident in a more violent manner than ever.

Ever since the death of Senor Villuendas a year ago last September his murder has been the subject of heated discussions in congress and at political meetings. Members of the moderate party have been charged with the crime and their trial repeatedly demanded, but the Cuban government regarded it unsafe to accede to these demands during the overheated state of the public mind.

Must Heal Old Wounds.

Gov. Taft has also decided to include in the general amnesty all persons alleged to have been connected with the Guanabacoa outrage of last February, when several rural guardsmen were wantonly killed in their quarters by a gang of night marauders. He is unwilling to furnish any opportunity for the reopening of old sores in either of these notorious matters and will insist in the effectual closing now of all incidents which are an outgrowth of former political strife. Mr. Steinhart has received no definite instructions except to deal with all questions arising according to his best judgment.

The governors of all provinces, excepting Santa Clara, report that the disbandment of both volunteers and insurgents is complete and Santa Clara reports good progress. These reports are confirmed by messages to marine headquarters.

Treasurer Roloff began counting the contents of the treasury, which amount to \$12,000,000 mostly in American gold. Maj. Eugene F. Ladd represents the United States in the counting of this money.

Taft Refuses Invitation.

Alfredo Zayas, the liberal leader, called at the palace and invited Gov. Taft to attend the liberal mass meeting on October 14. Gov. Taft replied that he would probably sail for the United States on October 13. Senor Zayas then offered to hold the meeting before the governor's departure, but Mr. Taft intimated that he did not regard it wise to attend a party demonstration.

Although the American commissioners will leave Cuba this week, Capt. McCoy, the military aid to the governor, will remain for another week to familiarize Gov. Magoon with the situation.

Camp Columbia, the headquarters of the American soldiers and marines, is growing rapidly. The arrival of Gen. J. Franklin Bell is awaited before the beginning of the distribution of the troops. A tentative plan is that large detachments be sent to each provincial capital and to Cienfuegos, to be subject to needs elsewhere.

All Disarmed But One Band.

Havana, Oct. 10.—The disarmament commissioners in Santiago report that all the insurgents in that province have been disbanded, with the exception of one band, which is in an inaccessible region near Bayamo. Gov. Taft has ordered the cruiser Des Moines to embark the commissioners at Santiago City and to land them at Manzanillo, whence they will be able to reach the insurgents' camp.

Barges Wrecked.

Detroit, Mich., Oct. 10.—A special to the News from Hancock, Mich., says that the barges Wayne and Foster were cut adrift during Monday night's gale by the steamer Bart, and Tuesday were on the shore of Lake Superior 14 miles above the Portage lake ship canal. Nothing is known yet of the fate of the 14 men who were on the two boats. The life saving crew has gone to the wrecks. The Bart made the ship canal in safety after cutting loose the barges.

Hummel Must Stay in Jail.

Albany, N. Y., Oct. 13.—The court of appeals in a decision handed down Tuesday decided that Attorney Abraham N. Hummel, under conviction for conspiracy in the Morse-Dodge was not entitled to be out on their terms.

REAL ESTATE

I have a farm containing 74 acres, next to the pike, and in reach of Berea College. This is a very good farm. It has a large house on it, good water, good barn and a good orchard. There are 15 acres in grass. This farm is worth more than I ask for it. There is now 4 acres in tobacco on the place that is as fine as there is in Madison county.

Any one wanting this place will do well to call and see J. P. Bicknell at once.

I also have improved and unimproved lots in Berea for sale.

I can furnish you with anything you want—farm implements, fertilizer, Weber wagons, buggies, paints, oils, roofing, steel and galvanized. I make a specialty in putting on roofing. If you will call at my store I will show you the latest, best and most economical oil stoves that are on the market. A perfect beauty and a great comfort to the lady in the kitchen. I have a very complete line of groceries, hardware, dry goods, clothing; and if you want a good suit of clothes at very little money, come and see me.

J. P. BICKNELL,

Real Estate Agent.

BEREA, KENTUCKY.

WHO SAID GROCERIES

She ought to have said it through the telephone (No. 33) or have called in person and talked on the subject to

W. D. LOGSDON

When you want good things at low prices, he's the man to talk with.

20 pounds Granulated Sugar \$1.00
Try a Sack of Eureka Flour, Best on Earth55
White Rose Flour, per Sack50
12 Pint Cups15

All orders taken before 10 o'clock will be delivered before noon

All orders taken between 10 and 3 will be delivered afternoon.

Logsdon's Up-to-Date Grocery Store

LOUISVILLE & NASHVILLE RAILROAD.

Time Table in Effect, Jan. 1, 1906

Going North Train 4, Daily
Leave Berea 3:38 a. m.
Arrive Richmond 4:10 a. m.
Arrive Paris 5:28 a. m.
Arrive Cincinnati 7:50 a. m.

Going North Train 2, Daily
Leave Berea 1:24 p. m.
Arrive Richmond 2:00 p. m.
Arrive Paris 3:30 p. m.
Arrive Cincinnati 6:10 p. m.

Going South Train 3, Daily
Leave Berea 1:24 p. m.
Arrive Knoxville 8:10 p. m.

Going South Train 1, Daily
Leave Berea 12:28 a. m.
Arrive Knoxville 7:30 a. m.

EQUIPMENT: Trains numbers 1 and 3 carry Buffet Parlor car and coaches between Cincinnati and Knoxville in both directions. Trains numbers 2 and 4 carry Pullman vestibule sleeping car and coaches between Cincinnati and Knoxville in both directions.

W. H. BOWER, Ticket Agent

Dressmaking by Mrs. Austin, No. 7 Mt. Vernon street.

"Drink Wainscott's Pop."

Parties desiring to rent sewing machines for a month or more can get some at R. H. Chrisman's Furniture store.

"Wainscott's Pop is a healthy Tonic."

FOR BOTH

One disease of thinness in children is scrofula; in adults, consumption. Both have poor blood; both need more fat. These diseases thrive on leanness. Fat is the best means of overcoming them; cod liver oil makes the best and healthiest fat and

SCOTT'S EMULSION

is the easiest and most effective form of cod liver oil. Here's a natural order of things that shows why Scott's Emulsion is of so much value in all cases of scrofula and consumption. More fat, more weight, more nourishment, that's why.

Send for free sample.

SCOTT & BOWNE, Chemists
409-415 Pearl Street, New York

50c. and \$1.00 " " " " All druggists

FEELING LIVER-ISH, This Morning? TAKE



A GUARANTEED CURE FOR PILES Itching, Blind, Bleeding, Protruding Piles. Druggists are authorized to refund money if F&O OINTMENT fails to cure in 6 to 14 days. 50c.

KEEP CLEAN

and get your clothes cleaned and pressed by

J. C. BURNAM

The West End Barber Shop. Phone 67

50c a suit is all it will cost you.

HOUSES TO RENT.

Berea College has a few desirable houses to rent in Berea, some of them with barn and garden. Inquire of the Treasurer any week day, 9:45 to 12 a. m. or 3 to 4 p. m.

BARGAINS

Meal 60c per bushel
Granulated Sugar 5c per lb.
Flour 40c to 55c per sack
Best Bacon 11c per lb.
Salt 40c per 100 lbs.
Good Coffee 12c and 15c per lb.
All other goods at the lowest possible prices.

M. D. SETTLE,
Big Hill, Ky.

For Sale or Rent Cheap

A nice little Cottage House of four rooms on Depot Street. Lot 83 by 269 feet. Call on or address

G. D. HOLLIDAY
REAL ESTATE AGENT
MAIN ST., BEREA, KY.

EVIL IN OWNERSHIP SAYS ROOSEVELT

NATIONAL SUPERVISION IS ONLY
PROPER METHOD.

REMEDY WITH CONGRESS

Control of the Great Common Carriers
of the Country Prevents Necessity
of Considering Radical
Theories.

The government ought not to conduct the business of the country, but it ought to regulate it so that it shall be conducted in the interests of the public. . . . To exercise a constantly increasing and constantly more efficient supervision and control over the great common carriers of the country prevents all necessity for seriously considering such a project as the government ownership of railroads—a policy which would be evil in its results from every standpoint.—President Roosevelt.

Harrisburg, Pa.—President Roosevelt broke the silence of several months to make an address at the dedicatory exercises of the Pennsylvania state capitol, paying especial attention to the problems involved in the centralization of wealth and of corporate power.

The president talked strongly on the subject of placing a curb on the stupendous fortunes of the country so far as they are given a free field in the business world, and declared for national control of the concerns that do an interstate business.

But he made it quite clear that he believes there is no necessity or reason for applying the principles to the extreme of government ownership of railroads. This he said was most undesirable and could only result in evil under any circumstances. He contended that the restrictions imposed by correct and conservative national supervision of these roads and of the large corporations would correct objectionable acts and practices and make government operation uncalled for.

Duty Is with Congress.

Surrounded by an assemblage of distinguished citizens and officers of the Keystone state and talking to one of the greatest audiences ever gathered at a state capital, the president spoke to the people of the country of the noteworthy things of the recent past and of the impending problems of the near future. The states, he said, can do much to root out special evils within their limits, but on the big questions involving the union of states the president asserted that only careful and wise legislation by congress could be effective.

While he said he abhorred class hatred and despised the narrow hatred of men of wealth because they are wealthy, the chief magistrate asserted it was the duty of the people to bring about adequate supervision and control of "the business use of the swollen fortunes of to-day." He continued: "And also wisely to determine the conditions upon which these fortunes are to be transmitted and the percentage that they shall pay to the government, whose protecting arm alone enables them to exist. Only the nation can do this work."

"To relegate it to the states is a farce, and is simply another way of saying that it shall not be done at all."

Federal Power Adequate.

The president said that under a wise interpretation of the interstate commerce clause of the constitution he believed the national government has the power to deal with all wealth that in any way goes into the commerce between states. Therefore, while congress should avoid any demagogic legislation, President Roosevelt had this to suggest:

"But, on the other hand, it shall and must ultimately be understood that the United States government, on behalf of the people of the United States, has and is to exercise the power of supervision and control over the business use of this great wealth—in the first place, over all of the work of the common carriers of the nation, and, in the next place, over the work of all the great corporations which directly or indirectly do any interstate business whatever—and this includes almost all of the great corporations."

President Roosevelt referred to what already has been accomplished in this respect and complimented Senator Knox, of Pennsylvania, formerly attorney general of the United States, for the part he had played in prosecuting the big cases brought by the government.

Praise for Keystone State.

The president opened his address with an expression of his pleasure at being invited to speak on an occasion so noteworthy, referring to the part Pennsylvania had played in the nation's history and complimenting its people for their ruggedness of character, their enterprise and their patriotism.

Public Land Withdrawn.

Washington.—The secretary of the interior has withdrawn from entry all the public land within an area of 800,000 acres in the San Diego land district in California, to be in incorporated in the San Diego forest reserve.

Governor's Wife Holds Her Own.

Springfield, Ill.—Dr. L. C. Taylor, the attending physician of Mrs. Charles S. Deneen, stated that there was improvement in the condition of his patient, and that she was doing as well as could be expected.

LYNCHED AN INNOCENT NEGRO.

A MOB AVENGED THE KILLING OF
A WHITE MAN

And Wounding of His Son in Arkansas
By Stringing Up a Negro and Riddling Body With Bullets.

Argenta, Ark., Oct. 8.—As a sequel to the killing of John Lindsay and the wounding of his son, Policeman Milton Lindsay, here Saturday night, presumably by Garrett Colum and Chas. Colum, negroes, H. Blackburn, a negro, innocent, was lynched at the corner of Sixth and Main streets.

The lynching is the latest link in a chain of clashes between whites and blacks which started on September 2, when a white man named R. R. McDonald killed a negro musician named Wiley Shelby.

Next day, at the inquest held at Colum's undertaking store, a difficulty arose in which Robert Colum was killed and Deputy Constable Ed Lindsay and Garrett Colum severely wounded, the latter emerging from the hospital only Saturday. Policeman Milton Lindsay, a brother of Ed Lindsay, was also hurt at that time.

Saturday night Policeman Milton Lindsay and his father were walking past the Colum store when they were fired on from ambush. John Lindsay was killed on the spot. His son was severely wounded, but managed to crawl out of range.

When the police and citizens attempted to enter the store they were fired on. It is supposed Charles and Garrett Colum did the shooting. Later in the night, thinking the Colum brothers were still locked in the rear rooms of the store, the place was dynamited but the negroes had escaped unseen in the darkness in the early part of the trouble.

At 1:30 o'clock in the morning Will Harding, a painter, was halted on the street by unknown parties; whether black or white he could not tell.

Shot in the Back.

He was asked if he was black or white. On replying that he was white he was told to go back, and while leaving he was shot in the back. At 2 o'clock James Mahoney, a contractor, and A. L. Belding, a reporter of the Little Rock Gazette, while going to see Harding, were fired on from four different quarters with shotguns. Mahoney was painfully shot in the hand. Belding's clothes were peppered with buckshot, but none entered his body.

At noon Sunday H. Blackburn, 37, a negro, who conducts a confectionery store in Argenta, was arrested on suspicion of being the man who fired on Mahoney and Belding.

The town was quiet all day, but as a precaution Mayor Faucette and Sheriff Kavanaugh swore in 15 extra policemen, and the sheriff sent several extra deputies to assist the police.

The lynching of Blackburn was quietly put through in a business-like way. Shortly before 10 o'clock four masked men entered the police station from the rear, and one covered the turnkey with a pistol while the others got his keys, quickly unlocked Blackburn's cell and took him out the back way.

Not a shot was fired, and there was no loud talk, so that four police officers on the street a few blocks away knew nothing of what was going on until they heard several shots fired at Main and Sixth street. Running there, they found Blackburn already dead, hung to a telegraph pole, while the crowd were apparently merely onlookers.

LANDING OF AMERICAN TROOPS

Was Accomplished With Marvelous Dispatch at Havana.

Havana, Oct. 8.—The first landing of American soldiers in the present occupation of Cuba was accomplished Sunday with marvelous promptness and 500 men of the Fifth United States Infantry and 350 men of the Second battalion of engineers are settled under canvas in Camp Columbia. The cruiser Brooklyn arrived with 400 men on board, and will be sent to camp.

Gen. Funston established his headquarters at Mariano, convenient to his command. Col. Waller, commanding the marines, has been ordered to report to Gen. Funston, and the entire force of regulars and marines will be under Funston's command until the arrival of Gen. Bell, who will direct the distribution of the forces throughout the island. Within an hour from the time that the transport Sumner came alongside the railroad wharf, the disembarking had been completed and 850 men landed.

Fireman Was Killed.

Chattanooga, Tenn., Oct. 8.—In a wreck on the Western Atlantic road, north of Dalton, the north-bound passenger train was hurled from the track by a broken axle on the engine. Fireman Will A. Hughes, Atlanta, was instantly killed, and Engineer C. A. Bennett, Atlanta, was badly injured.

Sultan To Reorganize Army.

Brussels, Oct. 8.—According to a dispatch from Constantinople the sultan purposes to reorganize the Turkish gendarmerie in the provinces of Smyrna, Beirut and Adrianople under Belgian army officers hitherto employed in Macedonia.

Young Man Shoots Himself.

Nashville, Tenn., Oct. 8.—Odell Tucker, aged 18 years, quarreled with his mother, Mrs. Rose Tucker, living near Howell, relative to a young woman he intended to marry, and then committed suicide by shooting himself in the breast with a shotgun.

Will Break Corn Combine.

Mexico City, Oct. 8.—Measures will be taken by the government to prevent hoarding of corn in anticipation of higher prices, and it is probable that the duty on foreign corn will be temporarily removed.



WOULD CURB BIG FORTUNES

PRESIDENT TO URGE REFORM IN
MESSAGE TO CONGRESS.

Will Recommend Enactment of Inheritance Tax Law—Field Estate an Instance.

Washington.—President Roosevelt has inserted in the preliminary draft of his forthcoming annual message to congress a recommendation that a law be passed imposing a national tax upon inheritances. The president first called public attention to this idea in his celebrated "muck rake" speech which he delivered at the laying of the corner stone of the office building of the house of representatives April 14 last.

Therein he expressed the view that ultimately the United States would have to consider the adoption of some such scheme as that of a progressive tax on all fortunes beyond a certain amount either given in life or devised or bequeathed upon death to any individual—a tax so framed as to put it out of the power of the owner of one of these enormous fortunes to hand on more than a certain amount to any one individual. Such taxation should be aimed merely at the inheritance or transmission in their entirety of those fortunes swollen beyond all healthy limits.

He deeply regrets, for instance, that there was no such law to prevent Marshall Field from tying up his estate in the way he did. The Field fortune is regarded as having "swollen beyond all healthy limits" at the time of its creator's death. It will be a positive menace by the time it is turned over to his heirs.

If John D. Rockefeller and other wealthy men of the country should follow the example of Mr. Field there would develop an oligarchy of wealth which would bring disaster to the American people.

AMERICAN WINS BALLOON RACE.

Lieut. Lahm Captures Contest for James Gordon Bennett Cup.

Paris.—Uncertainty regarding the result of the balloon race for the James Gordon Bennett cup, started from here Sunday afternoon, was ended at noon Tuesday when a dispatch was received by the Aero club announcing that Hon. O. S. Rolis and his companion, Col. Capper, in the balloon Britannia, landed between Sandringham and the sea at 6:30 Monday night, thus establishing that Lieut. Frank P. Lahm, Sixth cavalry, U. S. A., the American competitor in the race, who descended near Whitby Monday afternoon in the balloon United States, is the winner.

Signor von Willer of Italy is second, Count de la Vaulx of France third and Hon. O. S. Rolis of Great Britain fourth.

BRIDGE OVER FALLS COLLAPSES

One High School Student Killed When Crowded Structure Gives Way.

Menominee, Mich.—While a party of 25 students of Oconto, Wis., high school were standing on a foot-bridge at Oconto Falls, Wis., Friday watching the falls, the structure collapsed, hurling the whole party 40 feet into the stream. William Ballou, aged 14 years, was killed and Viga Sentil, Hazel Denizen and Frank Donlevy seriously injured. Prof. Newcomb, the instructor, was badly hurt, and several others were slightly injured.

Kansas Pioneer Dead.

Kansas City, Mo.—William Weston, a pioneer who held many municipal offices here, died, aged 75 years. Mr. Weston, who served through the civil war in a Kansas volunteer regiment, came of a family of soldiers.

Old River Captain Dead.

Watertown, N. Y.—Capt. William N. Visger, aged 49, owner of the passenger steam yacht Idler, and one of the best known St. Lawrence river steamboat men, died suddenly Thursday at Alexandria Bay of heart failure.

Opens Wisconsin Campaign.

Milwaukee.—The Democratic state campaign opened here Thursday night when John A. Aylward, the candidate for governor, spoke on the principles of his party before an enthusiastic gathering in Pabst theater.

COMING CABINET CHANGES.

Secretaries Moody and Shaw To Retire This Winter.

Washington.—Two retirements from the president's cabinet are slated for the coming winter. They are those of Attorney General Moody, whose resignation will become effective about the 1st of December, and that of Secretary Shaw, who, according to present intentions, will retire in February. For one of these vacancies to be created, the president will nominate George V. L. Meyer, American ambassador to Russia, but for the other he is not yet ready to announce a successor.

Mr. Roosevelt has sought to prevail on Attorney General Moody to remain in the cabinet, but the latter, because of business arrangements he has made, has found it impossible to do so.

He also would like to have Secretary Bonaparte take Mr. Moody's place when the latter retires, but the former prefers the position at the head of the navy department, with whose workings he has become thoroughly familiar.

Some suggestion has been made that Secretary Metcalf, of the department of commerce and labor, take one of the positions to be made vacant in the proposed shifting of cabinet offices, but he also has expressed a preference to remain where he is.

POLICY KING KILLS HIMSELF

"Al" Adams, of New York, Ends Life with Revolver.

New York.—Albert J. Adams, who made a large fortune as the head of the policy gambling combine, shot himself in the head Sunday night at his apartments in the Ansonia, in this city. His dead body was found Monday morning. Adams had been in poor health since his release from Sing Sing prison, where he served a term for having conducted a policy game in New York.

At the office of the Colonial Security company, of which Adams is treasurer, it was said Monday that Adams had been ill of diabetes for a year, and that it was this illness which must have prompted him to commit suicide.

New York.—Coroner Harburger, in a statement made Tuesday, gave an intimation that he was not entirely satisfied that the death of "Al" Adams, the former so-called policy king, was the result of suicide.

DEAD AT BLUEFIELD MAY BE 70

Twenty-nine Bodies Have Been Recovered From Pocahontas Colliery.

Bluefield, W. Va.—Twenty-nine bodies have been recovered from the west fork of the Pocahontas Collieries company mine at Pocahontas, Va., and a conservative estimate places the total number of dead at 70.

The rescuing party reached the scene of the explosion but the immense amount of debris and wreckage has hampered the search for bodies. There is no evidence thus far of fire.

Raton, N. M.—A disastrous explosion occurred early Friday in the Dutchman coal mine at Blossburg, a small camp five miles from Raton, in which 15 miners are supposed to have lost their lives. Three bodies have been recovered.

Iowa W. C. T. U. Is Reunited.

Des Moines, Ia.—By mutual agreement of separate conventions held in this city Wednesday, two branches of the W. C. T. U., one known as the W. C. T. U. of Iowa and the other as the W. C. T. U. of the state of Iowa, were consolidated into one body. They were divided 16 years ago by a dispute over the question of affiliation or nonaffiliation with the Prohibition party.

Big Earthquake Registered.

Washington.—The weather bureau Friday issued a bulletin announcing that the bureau's seismographs recorded "another great earthquake" beginning at 9:05 p. m. on October 1, but that the earthquake probably was not disastrous.

Shaw Speaks in Ohio.

Hamilton, O.—Secretary of the Treasury Leslie M. Shaw addressed a large audience in Beckett's hall here Friday. The secretary spent two hours at the Butler county fair, where he spoke briefly.

Withdraws Hague Expense Bill.

The Hague.—In the lower house of the states general Friday the government withdrew the bill authorizing the expenditure of \$15,000 for the reception of the members to the second peace conference.

INTERESTING STATE NEWS

SMASHED CARS

Into Kindling Wood and Several Persons Were Injured.

Louisville, Ky.—Three men, engineer and firemen of the train, and a clerk in the mail car, were badly injured, and four other mail clerks were slightly injured and all the passengers on the southbound L. & N. fast mail train were jolted up when that train crashed into the rear of a local freight train standing on the main line at Lyndon. The cause of the wreck is not clear. R. L. Utterback, conductor of the mail train, said that the freight train was standing on the main line over which the passenger had the right of way at the time when they struck it. The engine of the passenger train plowed through the caboose and three cars at the rear of the freight, smashing them into kindling wood. The seriously injured are: Fred J. Flanagan, engineer, Louisville, about the chest; not thought to be serious. Charles Mahoney, fireman, Louisville, cut and bruised about the head and shoulders, skull fractured. G. E. Tatum, mail clerk, Cincinnati, hurt about the back. C. M. Blakeman, mail clerk, Smith's Grove, hurt internally. A. Lightburn, mail clerk, Cincinnati, bruised and shaken up.

SHOT DOWN

By the Supposed Messenger From His Wife in Tennessee.

Pineville, Ky.—Abe Scott shot and instantly killed J. H. Napier at A. J. Asher's state mill near this place. He immediately surrendered and was placed in jail. It is claimed that an uncle of Scott named Messer and Napier's wife have been living in Tennessee. It is thought from letters received by Messer's friends here that Messer demanded of Napier that those claims be owned by Messer be sent to them, and that Scott was sent to get the things and take them to the couple. Napier was a hard-working man and a good citizen. There was some talk of violence, but no further trouble is expected at this time.

STRIKER OF TOWN CLOCK

Crashed Through the Ceiling Soon After Court Was Adjourned.

Georgetown, Ky.—As Judge Robert L. Stout sat reading depositions shortly after adjourning circuit court, the striking weight of the town clock crashed through the court house ceiling, startling the whole city.

The weather had affected the metal cable which swings this weight, consisting of 1,200 pounds of scrap iron, bound in a box 12 feet long in the clock tower on top of the court house. After 20 years' service it dropped through the upper floor and auditorium ceiling, tearing apart 18-inch rafters. Adjournment of court had averted a dire disaster.

Shot His Son-in-Law.

Winchester, Ky.—In a remote portion of the county, Robert Shroat shot his son-in-law, William Ingram, from the effects of which Ingram died. The two men lived in the same house, and quarreled because Shroat tried to get a couple of boys in his employ to fight each other for Shroat's amusement.

At the Horse Show.

Louisville, Ky.—Among the visitors in attendance on the horse show are Congressman Joseph L. Rhinock and his wife and daughter, of Covington. They have been having a delightful time. They will be here for several days.

Judgment Reversed.

Frankfort, Ky.—The judgment of the Jefferson chancery court, first division, in a case of James B. Bell and others against the Louisville Water Co. was reversed by the court of appeals and remanded to allow plaintiffs to amend their petition.

To Open Lexington Home.

Louisville.—After a discussion lasting the better part of the day, the Grand Lodge Knights of Pythias, through its committee appointed to investigate all its phases, decided to open the Widows' and Orphans' home to the order in Lexington.

Jockey Miller Killed.

Louisville, Ky.—Jockey B. Miller, who sustained injuries by a fall on Dresden in the second race, died at the University hospital. His death was caused by a fracture of the base of the skull. Jockey Miller's home was in New York.

To Name Labor Candidates.

Lexington, Ky.—The Central Labor Council held a meeting and decided to name candidates for councilmen, aldermen and members of the board of education. A mass meeting will be held when candidates will be chosen.

Immigration Convention.

Paducah, Ky.—The first immigration convention of Southwestern Kentucky convened here. About 200 delegates from this section and Southern Illinois are in attendance. Capt. W. J. Stone, of Lyon county, Kentucky, was elected permanent chairman.

Died From Cocaine Poisoning.

Paducah, Ky.—Dr. W. S. Mullins, 53, died from cocaine poisoning. It is supposed he committed suicide. Dr. Mullins came here a short time ago from Henderson, Ky., where his family is living.

FOND ADMIRER

Of Late Gov. Goebel Was Relative Who Passed Away.

Cincinnati.—Mrs. Annie Goebel, at whose knee played the late Gov. Goebel in his boyhood, died at the home of her life-long friend, Mrs. Rosa Moehan, at 1136 Eastern avenue. She was born in 1823, and was the second wife of the grandfather of the late statesman, Arthur and Justus, and she was extremely fond of the three boys, whose subsequent notable careers in politics and business she watched with pride and pleasure.

When her hair silvered and her vitality was sapped by the encroachment of old age her every wish was anticipated and supplied by the Goebel brothers. The late governor, however, was her favorite, and she fairly idolized the man. When he fell under an assassin's bullet the happiness was taken from her life. After his death she was a changed woman. At the time of her death she was the second oldest member of St. Paul's German church, at Eleventh and Banklick streets, Covington, and the funeral took place from that church.

NEW SET OF OFFICERS

Chosen By the Pythian Grand Lodge—Meets in Paducah Next.

Louisville, Ky.—The election of officers for the ensuing year and a board of directors for the widows' and orphans' home and the selection of Paducah as the place for holding the next state convention constituted the principal business transacted by the grand lodge of the Knights of Pythias. The following officers were elected: Grand chancellor, Milton H. McLean, Covington; grand vice chancellor, George D. Young, Louisville; grand prelate, O. H. Pollard, Jackson; grand marshal-at-arms, Cornelius Saunders, Franklin; grand inner guard, W. J. Hisson, Newport; grand outer guard, J. Schobert, Versailles; grand keeper of records and seal, J. W. Carter, Owensboro; grand master of exchequer, Jule Plummer, Bellevue. The following board of directors for the widows' and orphans' home was elected: Three year terms, W. C. G. Dodds, Lexington, and Emmet Orr, Owensboro; two year terms, Lucien Davis, Hopkinsville, and R. M. Hunter, Nicholasville; one year term, McHenry Rhodes, Owensboro.

LEXINGTON GIRL.

Who Eloped With a Detroit Man, Now Sues for \$30,000.

Detroit, Mich.—Julia Thorburn Hazleton, wife of Arthur Hazleton, owner of a fashionable riding school, started suit against her mother-in-law and brother-in-law, asking for \$30,000 damages for alienation of her husband's affections. Mrs. Hazleton was at one time a society belle of Lexington, and eloped to Windsor in July, 1901, and secretly married Hazleton, son of a wealthy lumberman of Detroit. Mrs. Hazleton alleges in her bill that the husband's mother and brother worked on his jealousy by telling him that she dressed stylishly so that other men would notice her. Her husband, she says, is now in Manitoba.

Caleb Powers' Case.

Georgetown, Ky.—The case of Caleb Powers, under sentence of death for the assassination of Senator William Goebel in January, 1900, was passed to the February term by agreement of counsel. Powers has been tried three times, being sentenced to life imprisonment twice and to death once.

New Trial Is Ordered.

Frankfort, Ky.—The court of appeals reversed for new trial the case of the South Covington and Cincinnati Street Railway Co. against Ellen Core, from Newport. She recovered \$7,500 damages for injury, caused by being thrown to the street by the car starting too soon.

In Receiver's Hands.

Louisville, Ky.—Under an order entered by Judge Shackelford Miller the Central Stock Yards Co., which has taken a prominent part in the live stock trade of Louisville since its organization in July, 1901, went into the hands of a receiver.

A Peculiar Court Case.

Lexington, Ky.—A peculiar court conflict developed here. A. K. Haynes was called in the police court to stand trial on a charge of petit larceny, but was unable to appear, as he was one of the jurors now in the Thomas Dowd case for murder in another court.

Injured Are Much Improved.

Louisville, Ky.—The seven trainmen and postal clerk injured in the collision between Southbound Louisville and Nashville Passenger Train No. 6 and a freight at Lyndon are much improved.

More Paroles.

Frankfort, Ky.—The board of prison commissioners issued the following paroles: John Smith, sent up from Clay county for life for the murder of Elias Baker; Wm. McLaughlin and Norman Thompson, each sent up for one year from Pulaski county for stealing.

Kentucky Postmasters.

Washington.—Fourth-class postmasters were appointed for Kentucky as follows: Ash Camp, Pike county, William H. Ratcliffe; Fairview, Todd county, Amanda B. Harned; Pigeonroost, Clay county, Minnie Brown.

East Kentucky Correspondence News You Get Nowhere Else

No correspondence published unless signed in full by the writer. The name is not for publication, but as an evidence of good faith. Write plainly.

SPEAKING TOUR.

President and Mrs. Frost Start Out thru the Mountains.

President Frost and Mrs. Frost, accompanied part of the time by Prof. Dinmore, are to visit a number of places in October. At each place Mrs. Frost will speak especially to parents, and ladies are particularly invited to be present.

Dwarf, Friday, Oct. 12. P. M. and night.
Hindman, Saturday, Oct. 13. Court House, 2 p. m.
Hindman, Sunday, Oct. 14. Preaching day and night.
Carr's Fork Church House, Monday, Oct. 15. P. M. and night.
Rockhouse, Colson Postoffice, Tuesday, Oct. 16. P. M. and night.
Whitesburg, Wednesday, Oct. 17. P. M. and night.
Mouth of Rockhouse, Thursday, Oct. 18. P. M. and night.
Cortneyville, Friday, Oct. 19. P. M. and night.
Viper, Saturday, October 20. A. M. and P. M.
Hazard, Sunday, October 21. Preaching day and night.
Avawam, Monday, October 22. P. M. and night.
Mouth of Catshin, Tuesday, Oct. 23. P. M. and night.
Hyden, Wednesday, Oct. 24. P. M. and night.
Manchester, Saturday, Oct. 27. P. M. and night.
Burning Springs, Sunday, Oct. 28. Preaching day and night.

THE FUTURE OF THE MOUNTAINS.

Speech of President Frost at St. Helens.

President Frost spoke at St. Helens, Lee Co., Oct. 4, to an audience which entirely filled the large church house. There was inspiring music by local talent; Rev. R. T. Moore of Primrose led in prayer. Pres. Frost said in part:

The mountain region is one of God's grand divisions of our country. It is not marked off by State lines but by the finger of the Creator.

Until I began my work so far as known no man had even traced the boundaries or measured the extent of this vast region, which includes a part of eight states.

I have visited the principal mountain countries of the old world to see how the people there live, and to find out what good things they have which we can imitate and copy in our mountains.

The mountain region was less cursed by slavery than were other parts of the South. Its young people have good minds and good bodies, and with proper education they may overflow from their mountains and have a great and good influence upon the whole circle of Southern States. The mountain region will be one of the most important parts of our country when it has education and good roads.

MADISON COUNTY.

MALLORY SPRINGS.

The Public School Teachers of the Fifth Magisterial District of Madison County, met and held their annual Association at Kingston, September 29.

For some reason only about half of the teachers of the district showed up, but a great many citizens showed their interest in the cause of good schools and education by turning out, and with their aid the day's work was made a success. All present had an excellent opportunity of getting an inspiration and going away wiser than they came.

The exercises were conducted by one of Madison county's ablest teachers, Miss Margaret Crooke. It is to be regretted that many of the teachers on the program were absent, but Mr. Perry Jackson, Horace Caldwell, and others very ably filled their places.

Our County Superintendent, Mr. Noland, gave an able address on "The Importance of Professional Training." Mr. Crooke, one of Madison county's earliest teachers, entertained the audience by telling some of his experiences in teaching away back in the forties and fifties. It has been thirty years since he has taught any, but he still has the spirit of teaching.

Kingston is certainly to be envied for her good cooks. The good ladies showed their skill along this line by spreading a feast fit for princes and kings and every one's stomach as well as head was filled.

The public can be assured that the cause of education will not suffer in the hands of a majority of the people of Kingston if one may judge by the way Dr. Martin and a great many of the prominent citizens took hold and handled a great many of the questions brought up.

NOTE.

Sept. 29.—Saturday, Oct. 13, at 2:00 o'clock, the Sunday School Teachers' Association will meet at Pilot Knob Church. All the Sunday school teachers and superintendents are invited to attend.—George Noe, a student of Berea College, visited his sister, Mrs. C. W. Moody at Kingston.—Mr. and Mrs. Moody entertained a crowd of young folks at their home Saturday night and all had a fine time.—The Teachers of the Yates Magisterial District held their Association at Kingston, Sept. 29. The devotional exercises began at ten a. m., with singing and prayers by O. P. Jackson. Welcome address, Miss Crooke; Response, Mr. Caldwell; Christian Character, O. P. Jackson; Heredity Against Environment, Ledford Creekmore and Supt. Noland; Should the gentlemen seek other employment and allow the ladies exclusively to teach the schools? General Discussion, Messrs. Crooke,

Green, Noland, Margaret Crooke, V. P.—Joe Lawson of this place has purchased a farm of one hundred acres near Lexington, Ky. We regret to lose such good neighbors.—Everybody in this part of the country takes The Citizen.

DULUTH.

Oct. 8.—Messrs. Smith, Screech and Gilbert of Clay county passed thru here with a nice drove of cattle on way to Richmond.—Bas VanWinkle has sold his farm to John Carpenter. He expects to reside with his son in Berea.—Mr. and Mrs. John Turner are the happy parents of a new boy.—Little Malcolm Turner, son of John Turner, is suffering with a carbuncle.—Kills Webb is on the sick list this week.—George Hazlewood and family, residents of this place last year, have returned from Ohio and have rented in the Bobtown neighborhood.—Frank Brown, who has been visiting here returned to Ohio recently.—Mr. and Mrs. Julius Webb have several of their relatives as visitors this week, from Clay county.—Charlie Morgan has returned to his brother, James Morgan, from Ohio, suffering from consumption.

GARRARD COUNTY.

CARRERSVILLE.

Oct. 1.—We have plenty of rain and very little sunshine these days.—Farmers are cutting corn, sowing wheat, and cutting, hauling and housing their tobacco. Tobacco has matured earlier this year than usual.—Mrs. Geo. Allen has been quite sick for the past week, but is now improving.—Mrs. Champ Shiveate of Paint Lick is very low with consumption. She can't possibly live long.—Mrs. J. G. Clark and Mrs. R. C. Boalin called on friends in Carrersville Saturday evening.—Mr. and Mrs. Jenn Nave were the guests of Mr. and Mrs. J. G. Clark last Sunday.—Dora, Ada and Pearl Boalin and Lena Nave visited Tatesville Saturday and Sunday at Mrs. Webb Kelly's, Miss Nave's sister.—Fred Nance, who has been traveling for his health, is now visiting his sister, Mrs. R. C. Boalin, and friends at Paint Lick. We are all glad to see Mr. Nantz back in Old Kentucky, as he has been absent for eight years.—Eve Merryman of White Hall School visited her sister, Mrs. Tillie Green from Friday until Saturday.—Mrs. J. G. Clark was in Paint Lick last Friday.—Eggs are selling at 20 cents a dozen at Paint Lick, and apples around here sell at 20 cents per bushel.—Bro. McCollum of Lexington will preach at Paint Lick Sunday. He will preach at Fairview on the second and fourth Sunday in each month.

ROCKCASTLE COUNTY.

DISPUTANTA.

Oct. 1.—Born, to Mr. and Mrs. Hays Smith, twins, a fine girl and a fine boy.—The protracted meeting at Clear Creek closed Sept. 30, with five additions to the church.—William Mullins and family have gone to Louisville to live.—Wm. B. Lake, of Berea is visiting his sister, Daisy Lake of this place.—Virginia and Ruth Payne visited Ella, Daisy and Katy Lake of Berea Saturday and Sunday.—Daisy Lake dismissed school this week on account of the sickness of her sister.—Janie Drew of Cooksburg is staying with Mrs. Swinford.—Mr. and Mrs. Will Shearer are visiting on Brush Creek.—Mary J. Abney, who has been visiting on Brush Creek has returned home.

BOONE.

Oct. 2.—Mrs. Mary Martin is visiting Anna Hamblen this week.—John Hamblen, who has been sick for a few days is able to be out again.—J. H. Lambert sold to B. A. Riddle a fine mule last week.—Henry Hamblen visited his son in Richmond Monday.—Charles Owens purchased one of the fine western ponies at Berea and it died two days later.—Mrs. Tom Coffey of Berea visited her parents, Mr. and Mrs. B. B. Chasteen Saturday and Sunday.—Mr. G. L. Wren purchased a saw mill from Bush & Moore of Fox town, Ky.—Mrs. J. B. Coyle purchased the place known as the old Brannaman farm from J. H. Lambert Saturday.—D. G. Martin is visiting relatives in Richmond this week.

CLIMAX.

Oct. 8.—We are still having plenty of rain, but now it looks as though we were going to have some nice weather. Farmers are complaining of their corn rotting on account of so much rain.—Willie Forsythe and sister Lizzie left recently for Hamilton, O., where they will spend a few months. When they return they will enter school at Berea. Marshal Swinford, the road commissioner, was here last week looking after the roads.—Folster Pannell and wife from Knox county were visiting here last week.—W. J. Chasteen and son, Sherman, have rented the farm and bought the stock of goods where W. C. Ogg now lives at Disputanta, and are planning to move November 1.—Rev. Andy Ballinger and Mrs. Bell Rigby were married October 4.—Willie Chasteen visited relatives on Crooked Creek Sunday.

OWSLEY COUNTY.

LEROSE.

Sept. 31.—We are having lots of the rainy weather at this place.—People are selling their stock on account of feed. They say it is better to sell them now than to haul them off if they should be starved to death this winter.—W. M. Gibson sold sixteen head of cattle at 3 1/2 cents. They amounted to \$392.00.—There is some sickness at this place.—Bob Gibson of Meadow Creek is down with Pneumonia.—Last Thursday, Steve Campbell, Laura and Jennie Napier went home with J. C. Rose and stayed all night. They report good times.—Walter, Greenberry Gibson and their sister will be in Berea in a few days to attend school.—W. C. Stepp and family are going to move to Pulaski county in a few days. Every one is sorry to see them go. Boyd Stepp has several friends and relatives of Meadow Creek. He will start for Wisconsin soon.—The funeral sermon of Bessie Taylor was preached yesterday

day by Rev. Henry Taylor and Sam Ramsey.

GABBARD.

Oct. 6.—It has been raining nearly every day for a month and old men say that it is the wettest fall they ever saw. Corn that has been cut and shocked is greatly damaged. And those who have come to make up are at a standstill.—C. B. Gabbard was at Booneville Wednesday and Thursday.—Prof. Harvey S. Murdock of Witherspoon College, Buckhorn, Ky., will give a lecture at Grassy Branch school house, Oct. 15.—Mr. and Mrs. Daniel Robinson are the parents of a new baby girl. Its name is Edna.—James R. Gabbard and John Reynolds spent last Saturday and Sunday on Cow Creek.—Mrs. H. H. Rice and daughter of Booneville visited relatives here and at Rice town last week.—Will Huff's youngest child is very sick.—Dick and Pleas Gabbard are talking about going to King's Mills in Ohio to work.—Mr. and Mrs. Findley Bolt are visiting relatives on Limons Creek in Lee county.—Tice Hornby has sold out his wagon and team to Findley Bolt at reduced price.—Rev. S. K. Ramey of South Booneville preached at the Grassy Branch school house last Sunday, two weeks ago, to a very large audience. His text was the first Psalm. He will preach there again the third Sunday in October.—Mr. Dean, head of the Dean Tie Co., and Mr. Baker of Berea and H. C. Smith, of Sturgeon, were here last week looking out for ties.

JACKSON COUNTY.

KERRY KNOB.

Oct. 1.—There has been so much rain this fall that it has hindered a great deal of apple drying.—George Kerby and sister attended church at Sand Gap Sunday.—George Johnson is just recovering from typhoid fever.—Mary Kerby visited Myrtle Click on last Sunday.—M. J. Broughten visited Jas. Click's family Monday night.—Mina Jones, who has been sick for a long time, is very poorly.—Myrtle Click, who has been sick for a while is improving.—Mr. and Mrs. Jas. Click visited George Johnson Sunday evening.—Wm. Jones has sold his farm to Albert Powell for \$675.00. He means to remove to Bear Wallow soon.—Elden Baker is still sick with typhoid fever.—Mr. and Mrs. Walter Williams have returned from Illinois. They seem to like their "Old Kentucky Home" the best.—Wm. Jones purchased a nice cow of L. Williams.—Elmer Click has gone to Richmond to sell his mule.—

DRIP ROCK.

Oct. 8.—Farmers in this vicinity say there is so much rain that their corn is rotting very badly.—The smallest child of Mr. and Mrs. T. H. Eversole has been very sick, but is now better.—Mr. Kelly reports that his father-in-law was operated on by Dr. Gibson of Richmond, and is getting along nicely now.—I. T. and A. C. Alcorn went to McKees Wednesday on business.—D. N. Welch was the guest of Turner Kelly Wednesday night.—Mr. and Mrs. June Haves left for Middle Fork Saturday, to visit Mrs. Haynes parents.—Several of this place attended church at the Blanton Flat Sunday.—Turner Kelly and J. K. Baker were the guests of J. E. Parsons Sunday.—Mrs. Betts Sparks was the guest of Mrs. W. B. Wilson on Sunday. Bigge Wilson is still in the poultry business. He has just sold some of his fine stock geese.—It seems funny that a school election can be held after night, doesn't it?

HUGH.

Sept. 25.—People are very busy now saving their corn and sugar cane.—Vernon Ely, who cut his foot while cutting cross-ties, is slowly improving.—Mrs. Ely is visiting friends and relatives in Virginia.—Margie and Geo. Benga gave the young people a singing Saturday evening and all report a fine time.—Mrs. Elizabeth Hale has been visiting in Jackson for the past two weeks.—Mary Sparks is visiting her mother during the Association.—Maggie and Bertha Hale of Speedwell have been visiting friends and relatives here.—A sawmill here has been moved to the Whitesburg area, and several young people at their home Thursday night.—Mack Laine, Bertie Hale, Mr. Anderson and Johnnie Laine were the guests of Maggie Benga last Thursday evening.—Mr. and Mrs. Curt Parks visited at J. A. Parks's Sunday.—Margaret Azbill and Alice Rose gave the girls and boys an apple peeling Friday night. All had a nice time.—Alton Roe and Brother Sam Azbill and also Sarah Anderson were entertained at W. R. Benga's Saturday evening.—Mr. Wilson, the drummer stayed over night with J. A. Parks.

EVERGREEN.

Oct. 1.—Wm. Powell filled his appointment at Pine Grove Sunday.—Uncle Joel Lake is seriously ill.—Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Hammond have moved into the houses vacated by our Uncle Jackie Jones.—Mr. and Mrs. Neddie Lake of Indian Creek visited Edward Lakes and family Saturday and Sunday.—The Association held at Pine Grove was a great success.—Mr. Lloyd Begley must be commended for his good talk, and all did exceptionally well.—Job Morris and sister, Loyale, and Fred Lake were the guests of Martha E. and Lona Lake Sunday.—Green Lake and sister, Anna attended church at Bethel Sunday.—Tom Steward, of Wildie, is in Evergreen collecting his cattle which have been on pasture here during the summer.—Dora Sparks, of Wana, visited her uncle, Wm. Sparks Saturday and Sunday.—Bradley Gabbard Geo. and Amos McCollum attended church at Pine Grove Sunday.

ESTILL COUNTY.

WAGERSVILLE.

Oct. 9.—Harland, the little son of Mr. and Mrs. R. J. Scrivner, is real sick.—Mrs. J. B. Kelly was the guest of her parent Mrs. A. B. Kelly, Saturday.—Mr. Wagers is on the sick list this week.—Willie Wilson and Vernon Scrivner and Kate Wagers were the guests of Grace Wagers Saturday night.—Mollie Gabbard entertained quite a number of friends Saturday last.—Rev. Peel will begin a protracted meeting at Station Camp church on Monday night after the third Sunday in this month.—Maud Park was the guest of Fan Wagers Saturday night.—Mr. and Mrs. J. Q. Scrivner spent Sunday afternoon with Mr. and Mrs. R. J. Scrivner.

Students' Journal

Containing Breezy Notes of Coming Events and Past Trials and Triumphs of Berea Students.

One of the great advantages of Berea, of which we have as yet made little, is the weather man. If any other educational institution in Kentucky has one who can approach our Prof. Rumold in the production of suitable weather for great occasions, we have yet to hear of it. From his sick bed in the hospital even, he was able last Saturday morning to drive away the clouds which had been furnishing us for so long with a superfluity of mud and mugginess, and make the match football game of the afternoon a success, and send a big crowd to hear Mrs. Murphy in the evening. Mrs. Murphy and the first entertainment of the fall Lyceum course were a success. Let us say it in a good strong voice,—the course has had a splendid beginning. The longer Mrs. Murphy was here, the more popular she became. And the crowd that heard her Saturday night, would have filled the upper chapel, where she was to have given her entertainment, just about twice.

With Prof. Rumold getting stronger every day, and Sunshine Hawks on the boards for October 27, we wonder if the lower chapel will hold the crowd in the second entertainment this fall.

To be sure of getting into the next Students Journal issue all reports of literary society work and plans should be handed in by Tuesday morning. One which came in last week, too late for publication, was from

THE UNION SOCIETY.

Met and had a very interesting program last Friday night. It had some good old fashioned songs such as "When the bell is ringing" written by G. W. Frazier and H. C. Ingram, also "Home, Sweet Home."

Simon Muncy resigned his office as critic and J. H. Brannaman was elected in his place.

It seems there are some misunderstandings as to who may join the Union Society. It receives all who are as far advanced as Academy and Normal as active members, and also A Grammar or B Grammar boys, providing that they are capable of doing literary work, and that the society votes them in as active members. So any of the Model School boys are welcome. We are glad to see them come and be with us.

THE FOOTBALL MATCH.

Berea Varsity met Williamsburg Institute on the home grounds last Saturday and tied the score at 0 to 0. The visitors showed the results of their longer training, but our boys did well, nevertheless. We were crippled in the first half when Reese, our full-back, had his ankle injured. This caused a general shifting of the team. It is hoped that Reese will be in shape for the game next Saturday. Since the game both Welch and C. F. Bender have dropped from the team. This will cripple them some, but under Charles Fulkerson as captain they go to Danville to play Central University next Saturday.

Next Saturday is to be Mountain Day. Walking or riding? double or single?

WHY THEY BLUSHED.

Director Rigby said in Harmonia Society last week: "This is one of the prettiest ladies' choruses I know of anywhere." Some pessimists, however, thought he was speaking of the "Wailing of the Women" in Stainer's cantata.

THE ALPHA ZETA SOCIETY.

held their annual Oyster Stew last Friday night, October 5. The weather was so bad that the society could not go to the woods, as had been planned, but were compelled to hold the Stew in the Tabernacle.

A crowd of about fifty was present and every one was in a most jovial mood. In order to get themselves in good trim for the slaughter, the crowd indulged in various games, acrobatic stunts and wrestling matches. Of these, the most interesting one was the match between Messrs. Seale and Rigby, in which both came off victorious.

The program was short and appropriate. Music was furnished by the Double Quartet. Then Mr. Washburn, the chief cook of the evening, gave the address of welcome. He said that if the oysters should happen not to turn out so good as the ones mother used to bake, he hoped no one would say anything about it, for it would forever spoil his chances of getting married. Mr. Clyde Stillwell, in order to whet the appetite of crowd, gave a learned discourse on crackers. Following this Alfred Meese gave a recitation, The Champion Snore, which every one enjoyed very much. The concluding number was The Oyster, a subject which Mr. Hoffman treated very skillfully indeed.

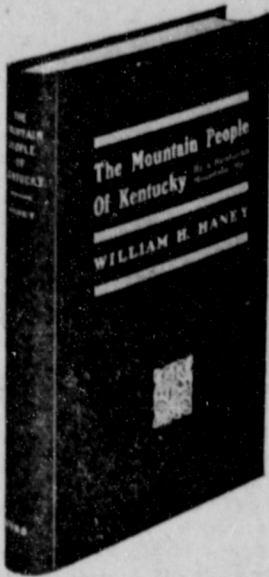
Then every one adjourned to the real serious work of the evening. And every man present drank at least a pint, (of soup) most drank two pints, and one succeeded in getting away with three pints, and he, (he it said in all due reverence) was a member of the Faculty. After the soup came the coffee, after the coffee came the cakes after the cakes came the apples, and after the apple came a dull and aching void.

When all had recovered sufficiently

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to be on their feet, a general jollification was indulged in and every one forgot his sorrows for the time being. Then Prof. Raine finally consented to make a speech. The professor was at his best and told a number of stories which fairly convulsed his audience. It was not until nearly eleven that the meeting was finally adjourned and every one went home full of joy and—

The Students' Journal editors so far as they are appointed are: Beta Kappa, Charles Planery, Union, H. C. Ingram, Phi Epsilon Pi, Miss Putnam, Phi Delta, Luther Shadoin, Alpha Zeta, Harry Kinnard, Upsilon Delta, Miss Faville, Athletics, Eugene Thomson.